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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE VICTORY

WOMAN certainly has a right to crow over her victory of November 5, remarks one editor, who hastens to add "if the 'female of the species' ever does such a masculine thing." In fact we find a number of papers declaring that the addition of four more States to the six which had already granted complete suffrage to women is really the most important single result of the election. "Tuesday's decision of most far-reaching importance was not the election of Wilson," says the Boston *Herald*—an independent paper, by the way, which supported President Taft—"but the adoption by four States of a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution." In the light of this decision, it adds, "the common sense thing for the country to do is to recognize woman suffrage as decreed by the spirit of the age, whether wisely or not, and to adjust itself accordingly." The New York *Globe* (Prog.), also thinks that the most momentous aspect of the election was "not the election of a President, but the great change effected in these four States." Its influence, predicts *The Globe*, "will endure long after the Wilson Administration has taken its place in history," and "morally, politically, and economically, neither our children nor grandchildren will escape the consequences of Tuesday's irrevocable step." And the New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.) agrees that "as important as any feature of this big election—more important by far than any feature in the long run, in fact—is the news that four more States have joined the ranks of those that give the vote to woman."

"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

A group of women drest as "Continentals" in New York's great suffrage parade.

It is true that in Michigan, the most populous and the most eastern of these four States, a movement is already under way to annul the women's victory on a technicality, so that the outcome may have to be considered in doubt until the courts have spoken. A dispatch from Detroit to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) tells how Henry Russell, a Lansing saloon-keeper, has petitioned the Ingham County board of canvass to throw out that county's vote on woman suffrage on the ground that the amendment was not printed in full on the ballot, as required by the State constitution. The dispatch states that similar action will be taken in four other counties that gave a majority for suffrage, but it goes on to say:

"The disputed ballots were printed in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature, and the lawyers for the women maintain that this will be sufficient to give them legality. Judges Edward Cahill and Rollin H. Person and Walter Foster voluntarily appeared as attorneys for the suffragists, and declared that any attempt to disfranchise the voters on such a technicality would be carried to the Michigan Supreme Court."

If the Wolverine State is not snatched from them in their hour of triumph, the new stars on the suffrage flag will represent Michigan, Kansas, Oregon, and Arizona. The only other State

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in which the people voted on the woman suffrage issue on November 5 was Wisconsin. Thus in four out of five States in which the people had a chance to declare their attitude a majority of the voters exprest their willingness to extend the franchise to women. If the threatened hitch in Michigan is averted the result in these four States will double the number of women who can vote in the United States, increase the Presidential electoral vote in suffrage States from 37 to 70, and add eight Senators and twenty-five Congressmen to those who are already representing woman voters. In the editorial columns of a special "woman suffrage edition" of the New York *Evening Sun*, published in celebration of these triumphs, we read:

"These facts will have a decided influence upon all political parties, compelling them to stand for suffrage not only nationally, but in their respective State platforms. This attitude was foreshadowed, even before the recent victory, by the fact that all political parties not only welcomed the aid of women, but vied with each other in appealing for their support. Never before were women urged into political service as during this campaign, and they are there to stay. No party can ever again afford to ignore them, or attempt a campaign without their moral and practical aid, and their eagerness for the service of women will forever silence their old-time cry of 'keep women out of politics!' To plead for the active support of disfranchised women and then deny them direct political power is too great an inconsistency for even modern politicians."

"I prophesy that we will win at least six more States this coming year," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association of America, who is further quoted in the New York *World* as saying:

"The Dakotas, Nevada, and Montana are ripe for conversion. Texas is inclining her ear, and Pennsylvania will make a record fight for the ballot. Both Connecticut and Massachusetts are within the possibilities, while Iowa and Ohio will both press the question."

THE FIRST WOMAN ELECTOR

Mrs. Helen J. Scott of Tacoma, was elected one of the seven Progressive presidential electors from the State of Washington. Never before has a woman been a member of the electoral college.

Dr. Shaw reports evidences of growing sentiment in favor of the cause even in the heart of the conservative South, and points out that only in the East do those in power seem determined that the question shall not be put before the people. On the latter point a writer in the New York *Times* quotes her as follows:

"The fight has been going on in Massachusetts for fifty years, and in all that time there has been no disposition on the part of the men members of the General Court to give the people a chance to vote on the question. For forty-three years the women have been going to Congress with their petitions, but there, also, the men have declined to grant their request for the submission to the States of an amendment to the Federal Constitution recognizing the right of women to the elective franchise. In the last twenty years the committees of Congress have not even made a report of any sort on the question to the Congress for action."

Nevertheless Dr. Shaw confidently predicts that "in the next Presidential election every political party will have a woman suffrage plank in its platform," because "women will hold the balance of power in the West, and every political party will try to gain the favor of the woman voter." It is a notable fact in this connection that in spite of Colonel Roosevelt's conversion and the insertion of a woman-suffrage plank in the Progressive platform, four of the six suffrage States voted against him. Of the women's program in Wisconsin, "the most progressive State in the Union," and of the reasons for their defeat there, she has this to say:

"The day after the election a new campaign was opened in Wisconsin. We shall go to the Legislature at its next session and ask that the question be resubmitted to the voters, and we shall keep this up until Wisconsin has been added to the States where the women have all the rights of citizenship. The cause of the failure this time in Wisconsin is not far to seek. The brewery interests in that State are very large and the brewers are not in favor, naturally, of conferring the ballot on women. There was a majority of 20,000 against us in Milwaukee. There was another element in the State composed of very fine people of the German sort who have brought with them the spirit of conservatism which has always distinguished their race in dealing with their women; but these people being reasonable and desirous of promoting the welfare of the State will yet be able to see that the best interests of the State and all its people would be promoted by the success of the cause."

The Syracuse *Post Standard* gives the following table of the ten suffrage States, the dates when they gave the franchise to women, the number of their electoral votes, and their population:

Wyoming	1869	3	145,965
Colorado	1893	6	799,024
Utah	1896	4	373,351
Idaho	1896	4	325,504
Washington	1910	7	1,141,990
California	1910	13	2,377,549
Michigan	1912	15	2,810,173
Kansas	1912	10	1,690,949
Oregon	1912	5	672,765
Arizona	1912	3	64,356

The winning of Michigan for woman suffrage, says Ida Husted Harper, a prominent suffrage leader, "was of as much significance to the movement as the carrying of a Southern State at a national election would be to the Republican party." This victory was largely due, she says, to the support of the State Grange and the State Federation of Labor. In no State, says Mrs. Harper, was suffrage won without hard work on the part of the women, and "there will be no easy victories in the future." After a survey of the struggle in the different States she concludes:

"To sum up, the movement for woman suffrage is absolutely non-partizan; its success has not been due to any one party; for this reason the women when enfranchised have felt free to cast an independent vote, and they have done so. For their sake and the good of the State it is earnestly to be hoped that these ideal conditions may never be changed."

In Arizona, where every county is reported as giving a majority for equal suffrage, the Legislature had repeatedly refused to submit the question to the people, and the opposition had succeeded in keeping the Constitutional Convention from adopting a suffrage clause. The women, however, took advantage of the "initiative and referendum" clause to bring the question before the voters, and won "hands down." In *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) we read that in Arizona and Wisconsin the question this year was submitted for the first time; in Michigan it was submitted for the second time; in Kansas for the third, and in Oregon for the sixth. The lesson of Oregon, says *The Woman's Jounal*, "is the value of stick-to-it-iveness."

In the press generally, regardless of party affiliation, these latest triumphs of the women's cause are recognized as earnests of even more sweeping victories to come, yet the notes of ridicule, admonition, and alarm once so prevalent are either absent or lost in the general chorus of approval or of friendly interest. The latter tone especially distinguishes the comment on the torchlight procession of 20,000 women and their masculine sym-

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NOT AFRAID TO SHARE THEIR POWER.
The Men's Brigade in the Woman Suffrage torchlight procession.

pathizers who marched through the streets of New York on the evening of November 9, in celebration of conquests past and to come. The New York *Sun* notes that as the procession went by no jeers were heard from the multitude of onlookers except from "a few young gabies, blown with insolence and beer," and even their derision was directed, not against the women, but against the men paraders. On this fact *The Sun* remarks:

"That girls and women may be suffragists, the downy *mauvais plaisant* is willing to grant, but he finds some smack of oafish humor still in the fact that men should condescend to share their political privileges with woman; that strikes the young 'tough' or innocent ignoramus as derogatory to the dignity of manhood and matter for mockery. Children and other savages are the most hidebound conservatives."

Why, then, asks *The Sun*, does the cause of women suffrage receive respect where so recently it received gibes? Why have men wearied of the "ancient jocosities" inspired by it? And the same conservative paper answers:

"Well, they smell success, they admire success; there can be nothing but seriousness about a prosperous, growing, and powerful movement. Men are so made, for the most part. They worship majorities, they find something ridiculous in the beginning of great changes. When these, advocated vainly for years, are at last adopted or on the eve of adoption it is largely by fashion or instinctive aversion to oddity that they are really imposed upon the community. It would be a mistake to imagine that most men think."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) rejoices that the "American Woman is winning her way by virtue of sane and orderly methods." "The entrance of women into the national housekeeping has justified itself in our country as in Norway, Finland, New Zealand, in Australia, and even in China," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the New York *Evening Journal* exclaims that "a country that was ashamed to keep the vote from a million black men should be ashamed by this time to keep the vote from sixteen millions of white women." "Woman suffrage," reassuringly declares the Cleveland *Leader* (Prog.), "is not going to divide homes, set the sexes at war with each other, or in any other way annul the laws of nature or turn the world upside down."

ROPED!
—Carter in the New York *Press*.

That some students of this movement do not share the Cleveland *Leader's* optimistic outlook on the subject is evidenced by the following words of warning uttered by Martha McCulloch-Williams and published in the New York *Tribune:*

"As a spectacle the suffrage parade was thrilling. So, I make no doubt, was the burning of Rome. Wonder if the modern Neros in petticoats realized that they were burning up not a capital, but a civilization. Since both were man-made, they perhaps feel that both deserve destruction."

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

NO EXPLANATION that is generally satisfactory has been offered to account for the fact that while the national Socialist vote has been nearly doubled in four years, the party's most conspicuous local candidates around the country have gone down to defeat. Socialist papers simply attribute this to a combination of the "capitalistic" parties wherever the Socialists have become really formidable. Only slightly different is the interpretation in the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "Nothing was risked," it says, "in voting for Debs, since he had no chance of election." But "it seemed different whenever there was a chance that a vote for a Socialist might elect him." That is, according to *The Times*, "many are willing theoretically to vote for the beautiful impracticabilities which they are unwilling to have imposed upon them in fact." Among the surprizes was Schenectady's unwillingness to send her lively Socialist Mayor to the lower house of Congress, and the defeat of Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee after one term as the only Socialist Congressman. But the Socialists are for the most part inclined to overlook such local setbacks, and to exult in the fact that their party, whose first Presidential candidate received only some 2,000 votes in 1892, after polling 127,653 votes in 1900 and 438,688 in 1908, is estimated to have polled at the lowest estimate 750,000 votes this year. Socialist editors also point out that in Mississippi the Socialists came in ahead of the Republicans, and that their gains in Kansas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other

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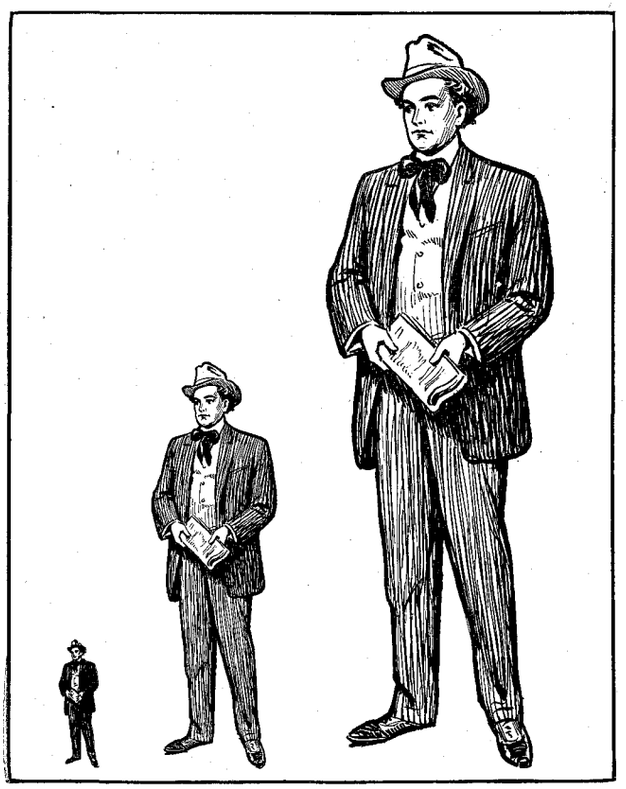
important States were "phenomenal." In Minneapolis the Socialist candidate for Mayor lost a close race. The New York *Call* (Socialist) calls the roll of eighteen new Socialists in State legislatures as follows: "Two Senators and four Assemblymen in Nevada, four Assemblymen in Illinois, one Assemblyman from Crawford County, Kansas, one Assemblyman in Minnesota, and six Assemblymen in Wisconsin." *The Call* is by no means discouraged—

"Here and there Socialist officials have been displaced by a combination of capitalistic elements, but the movement itself has made steady progress, regardless of what may have befallen



SOCIALIST GROWTH IN TWELVE YEARS.

These three figures are drawn to scale to represent approximately by their height the vote cast by the Socialists in the United States in 1900, 1908, and 1912.

individual candidates. And that it will continue to do so in the future there is little doubt.

"On several occasions during the campaign this journal pointed out that the Roosevelt decoy would have a serious effect in holding back the Socialist vote, that it would attract and intercept a multitude of the unripe in various stages of 'socialistic' development, and the returns indicate that this view has been confirmed.

"At the same time the Socialist vote has increased almost certainly by 80 per cent., and may perhaps double the figures of 1908 when the official returns have been made public."

It occurs to the New York *World* (Dem.) to remark, apropos of this growth of Socialism:

"If the Socialist vote has reached the million mark, as Socialist leaders claim, the party must be regarded as at last established on a practical basis. It is now full-fledged and in a position to make deals and trades. The Socialists, with a voting strength of these proportions, have 'broken in.' They have proved their right to receive the respectful attention of the older parties, and henceforth must be reckoned as a factor in national campaigns."

This, admits *The Call*, "is decidedly flattering," but it recollects that other minor parties have been swallowed up by the "older parties," particularly the Democracy, and so makes this rejoinder:

"On the whole, we think it prudent to decline 'business' relations for the present. It is doubtful if we can really be considered a business factor at all—in that sense at least. If we have any business at all, it is to put those who invite us out of business; in short, to destroy their business, and the conducting of that business does not involve 'deals and trades.'

"Then, too, it is by no means certain that we have actually reached the million mark as yet, and are perhaps not qualified as to business rating. . . . . .

"The Socialist fly is not yet prepared to walk into the parlor of the capitalistic spider and accept his poisonous hospitality. When we do invade the premises it will be for the purpose of squashing the venomous occupant, not to make 'deals and trades' with him. Our business relations with the 'older parties' involve no more than that, and that is the only sense in which we mean business.

"The invitation is therefore declined without thanks."

Some difference of opinion is exprest regarding the effect of the Progressive campaign upon the Socialist vote. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) is certain that "the Progressive platform and appeal have robbed the simon-pure article of some of the strength that legitimately belonged to it." But the New York *World* declares that "so far from the Roosevelt doctrines being the only sure antidote to Socialism," the Socialists made their best showing in cities like Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago, and States like California, "where the third-party nostrums were best advertised, and commanded exceptional favor." "Instead of arresting the disease, the only patent cure and infallible remedy seems to hasten its development." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), too, thinks that Colonel Roosevelt "had much to do with the astonishing strength shown by Debs." It says:

"The endorsement of an ex-President has been given to a program which before was considered so radical as not to warrant serious consideration. Mr. Roosevelt has given Socialism recognition, and we know of nothing so likely to help that cause. In tearing down the temple of Republicanism he has not left the field clear for himself by any means. He is responsible in no small degree for the large Debs vote, and he will be responsible for the further increases in it that seem likely."

After a study of the vote, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) comments:

"The new party, led by Mr. Roosevelt, after taking over a reasonable part of the Socialist program, now witnesses as the result of its efforts the doubling of Mr. Debs's vote. Even the Socialists are surprized. They half expected the Socialist strength would dwindle in such a contest.

"Why was it? Why did Debs poll between 800,000 and 900,000 votes—a total that may reach near the million mark, when all counted? We are now entitled to say what we said during the campaign that the Roosevelt candidacy, with its 'strong,' 'indispensable man' bearings and implications, was repellent to the body of citizens who are inclined to what may best be called social democracy. Rooseveltism, with its marked tendencies toward the concentration of governmental powers and the creation of an overshadowing executive, was the antithesis, in its final analysis, of the kind of democracy of which Socialism has dreamed. And here is the proof, in the election returns, that some 500,000 restless citizens in this country, who had never voted for a Socialist president before, preferred social democracy to imperial democracy. There probably isn't a Social Democrat among the millions of them in Europe or Great Britain who would not indorse that choice.

"Progressivism evidently must purge itself of its 'indispensable man' predilections, and get rid of its adoration of a popular hero before it will succeed in checking Socialism in a country like America."

Deeming it likely that the Socialist party will continue to grow in voting strength, "even to a point where it may become one of our great political parties," the New York *Globe* (Ind.) remarks:

"As the Socialist party becomes stronger politically—that is to say, as its vote grows larger and it begins to elect its representatives—it becomes more what is called opportunistic. That means that it becomes more and more of a reform, rather than a revolutionary, party. With growing voting strength, the Socialistic party becomes the most radical reform party, but falls away in its revolutionary spirit."

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CHANGES IN CONGRESS

THE UNPRECEDENTED electoral vote for Woodrow Wilson has diverted popular attention somewhat from the Congressional result. In the House, the Democrats are likely to have a clear majority of one hundred and fifty; in the Senate, they will have nothing worse than a tie, with Vice-President Marshall to cast the deciding vote, and may even have a majority of five or six. Thus President Wilson will go into office with a Congress of his own political faith at his back. A number of papers call attention to the passing of the Republican "old guard" in this election. The Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) enumerates among the missing: Joseph G. Cannon, John Dalzell, William B. McKinley, Cyrus A. Sulloway, and Ebenezer J. Hill. "Sereno E. Payne and James R. Mann will be lonely in the House." There are 227 Democrats in a total membership of 394 in the present House. According to a list prepared in the office of the clerk of the House and printed in a Baltimore paper, the political complexion of the next House will be:

Democrats	289
Republicans	134
Progressives	4
Doubtful	8
Total	435

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia thus sums up the Senatorial situation, as quoted in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"We have thirty Democrats who hold over and five who already have been elected, making thirty-five. We have Democrats from Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Montana, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, and two from Colorado who have been elected in the primaries. The Democrats undoubtedly have carried the legislatures of New Jersey and Delaware, which insures Democratic Senators from each of those States. Advices from Nevada and Oregon clearly indicate the election of Democratic candidates for the Senate. This would give forty-nine Democrats or a positive majority of the Senate."

Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood are certain to be the leaders in the next House, thinks the Springfield *Republican*

"IT'S A PRETTY RELIABLE OLD WEAPON!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

(Ind.), hence "more interest will attach to the Democrats who may step forward to the positions of chief influence in the Senate." Senators Bacon of Georgia, Tillman of South Carolina, and Martin of Virginia, "all of whom entered the Senate in 1895, are the three oldest Democrats in point of service." But Tillman is "a pathetic wreck of his former self," and Martin only a "slick politician." Bacon "will doubtless become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and fill the place with conspicuous ability." Senators Culberson of Texas and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi will also be much in evidence,

AN EXTRA SESSION OR A YEAR MORE OF THIS?
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

while it is thought that Senators O'Gorman of New York, Newlands of Nevada, and Gore of Oklahoma "are among the others who stand out as likely to be of large influence in shaping Democratic policies." Bearing in mind the changes in the two houses, *The Republican* concludes as follows:

"Aside from questions of policy the change that is soon to take place is one for wholesome reflection. A new body of men adequate to the task of government is about to take control, and it is a fortunate reminder after an over-long era of one-party rule that no man or group of men is indispensable to the Republic."

Tho Democratic papers like the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* rejoice in this opportunity for putting through Democratic legislation, they are not unmindful of the peril in so large a majority, and the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) warns them of "the danger of factionalism and confusion bred by unwieldly masses and the absence of formidable opposition." The Washington *Times* (Prog.) informs the victors that the new Senate will be only "nominally Democratic." It explains:

"The real question about the next Senate is not as to the sort of leader the Democrats will name in their caucus, but what sort of an actual majority will control the body. The large majority of Republican members are of the highly conservative type. The large minority of Democrats are of this same classification. Will the total of progressively disposed Democrats, plus the group of progressive Republicans and plain Progressives, be large enough to outvote the Lodge-Gallinger Republicans when combined with the Simmons-Martin Democrats? Probably not. That is the real question about the Senate, the question on whose answer will depend the part the Senate will take in formulating legislation for the next two years, at least, after March 4."

In his speech last week before the Daughters of the Confederacy, President Taft admitted that it is more difficult for a Republican Administration than for a Democratic one "to give to our Southern brothers and sisters the feeling of close relationship and ownership in the Government of the United States," and he predicted that during the next four years the South will have "greater proportionate representation in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in other high official stations." Yes, declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, we will now see "the South in the

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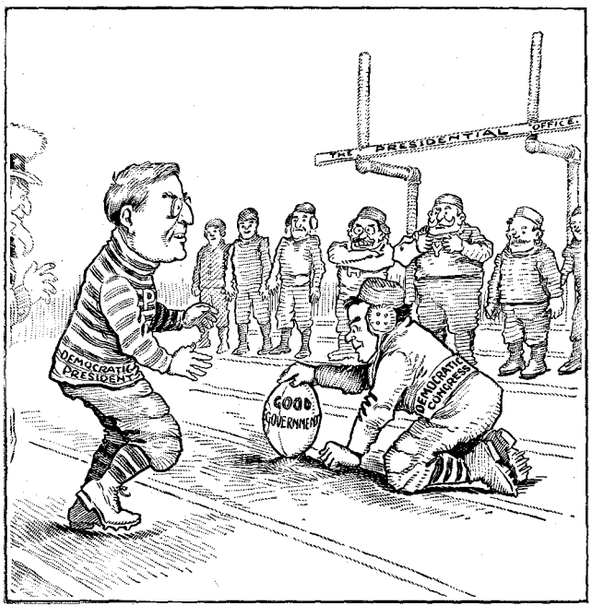
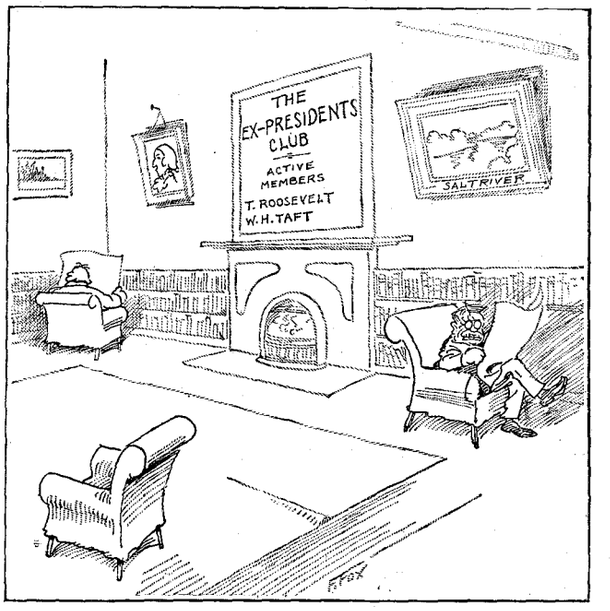


NOW FOR A GOAL.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



WOULDN'T THIS BE A NICE, SOCIABLE ORGANIZATION?
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post*.

AFTER THE BALL.

saddle." Senator Bacon, says the Syracuse daily, will probably be president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and it gives this list of the important Senatorial committees, with the names of the ranking Democrats, to show the complete dominance of the South:

"Finance—Simmons of North Carolina, or if he is not elected, Stone of Missouri.
"Appropriations—Tillman of South Carolina.
"Claims—Martin of Virginia.
"Conservation—Newlands of Nevada.
"Foreign Relations—Bacon of Georgia.
"Fisheries—Overman of North Carolina.
"Immigration—Jeff Davis of Arkansas.
"Indian Affairs—Stone of Missouri.
"Interoceanic Canals—Simmons, with Johnston of Alabama next.
"Irrigation—Newlands, with Gore of Oklahoma next.
"Judiciary—Bacon, with Culberson of Texas next.
"Military Affairs—Johnson of Alabama.
"Naval Affairs—Tillman, with Smith of Maryland next.
"Pensions—Gore of Oklahoma.
"Post-Office—Bankhead of Alabama.
"Public Buildings—Culberson of Texas.
"Public Lands—Newlands, with Davis of Oklahoma next."

THE FARMER'S SHARE OF PROSPERITY

IS THE FARMER getting his fair share of our national prosperity? Altho the consumer, paying ever more and more for those necessaries of life which the farmer provides, would probably have no hesitation about answering this question in the affirmative, the latest Census Bureau bulletin tells us that there is another side to the story. Thus we learn that of the 6,361,502 farms in the United States, only 3,948,722 are operated by their owners, the remaining 2,354,676 being worked by tenant-farmers. The number of mortgaged farms has increased 17.7 per cent. in the ten-year period between 1900 and 1910, and the number of tenant-farmers has increased 16.3 per cent. These figures, as interpreted by the New York *World*, mean that "ten years of unexampled prosperity for the protected trusts have left marks of debt and dependency upon American farmers." It is upon the farmer, declares this Democratic paper, that "the blight of privilege, plutocracy, jingoism, and extravagance has fallen." To another Democratic paper, however, these same statistics tell a much less gloomy tale. "It is an utter mistake to suppose that farm-mortgages mean the poverty of the farmers," declares the Philadelphia *Record*, "nor does the increase in tenant-farming mean the degradation of the agricultural class, altho it does involve a regrettable loss of independence." And it goes on to explain:

"Farm-mortgages are not negotiated to meet living expenses; they are placed as an incident of buying property. The cultivating class contains a steadily growing class of tenants, not because farming doesn't pay, but because it does pay; it pays so well that the value of farms is constantly rising. It takes much more money to buy a farm now than it did ten or twenty years ago, and for that reason more cultivators must hire, and of those who buy a greater proportion must borrow money.

"In twenty years the average mortgage per farm has increased from $1,224 to $1,715. But the average value per farm has increased from $3,444 to $6,289, so that the average farm is worth almost twice as much as it was twenty years ago, and the proportionate burden of the mortgage has decreased."

"The farmer's day is not past; farm conditions are changing, that is all," thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). The New York *Globe* (Prog.) discovers both a bright and a dark side to the story of our farms. Of the bright side it has this to say:

"The total number of farms is 6,361,502, with practically the same number of owners. Our most important and most basic industry is thus not monopolized. The disease of bigness and consolidation, if it be a disease, has not attacked the agricultural interest. The farms beckon to all those cherishing an ambition to be economically independent. It is still within the reach of any young man to be his own master on his own acres. In the industrial world there are a few big prizes, but the many necessarily draw blanks. In the rural regions few big prizes are hung up, but there are no blanks for the thrifty and intelligent."

The other side of the picture, in *The Globe's* opinion, is represented by the fact that more than a third of our farms are occupied by tenants:

"It is becoming more and more the habit of successful farmers throughout the West to move to town to educate their children and to enjoy closer social contact. They think they have earned the right to rest, and they have. But the tenant seldom makes as good use of the land as the owner. One of the main objects of the land-banks whose creation President Taft recently recommended would be to lend money to tenants on easy terms and thus enable them to get title to the land they now rent. Something is needed along this line to abate the evil of tenantry, for the rise in land values is making it more and more difficult for an unassisted tenant to buy the land he tills."

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THE ASSASSINATION OF CANALEJAS

TO PICK OUT for assassination a Premier whose administration was probably the most advanced and radical ever known in Spain is regarded by American editorial observers as a peculiarly blundering anarchist act. The president of the Francisco Ferrer Association in New York compares it with the killing of Alexander II. of Russia at the very moment when he was about to give his Empire a constitution. Alexander's murder was attributed to the reactionaries, who took that way of heading off his reforms, but nobody has suggested a similar motive in this case. "What had anarchy itself to gain by this murder?" asks the New York *World*, which sees in the deed another illustration of the sheer wantonness and futility of assassination. The victim, it points out, was "a public official whom Republicans and Socialists had every reason to wish retained in office, a man of statesmanlike qualities, an aristocrat who had shown himself a radical of radicals, and who consistently devoted his great talents to the cause of the people." "It is one more victory of anarchy over progress—for above all else Canalejas was the instrument of real progress in Spain," says the New York *Sun*, and *The Tribune* declares that "there was not a man in all Spain whose death would have been a heavier loss to both sovereign and people." "There is a bitter irony in the fact that he fell a martyr to the cause of his own good works," adds the latter paper, which goes on to say: "If those who call themselves anarchists had really at heart the welfare and the greater emancipation of all citizens as individuals, they would

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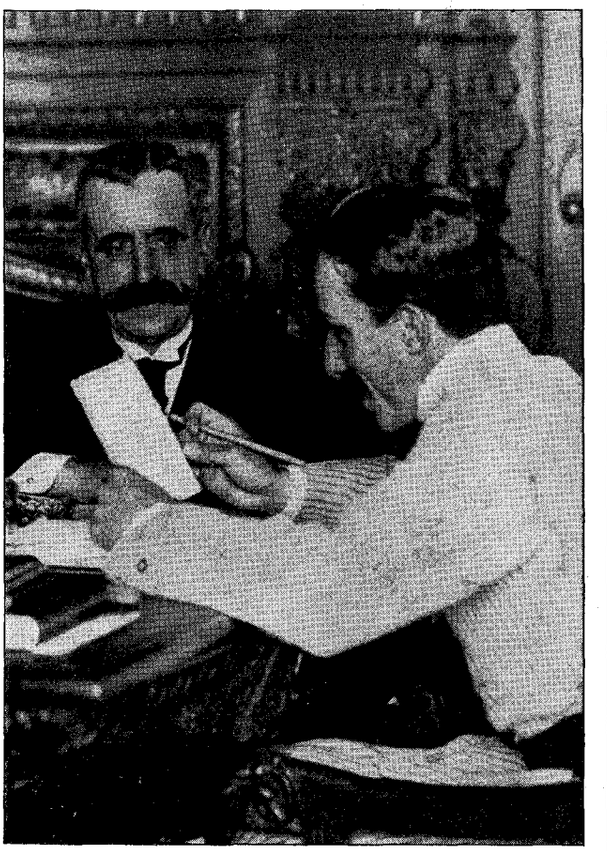
WHERE CANALEJAS WAS KILLED.

The building in the center of the picture is the Ministry Building, which the Premier was about to enter when the assassin's bullet struck him.

have followed and applauded Mr. Canalejas instead of marking him for murder." And the New York *Press*, in an editorial entitled "Undiscriminating Assassins," has this to say:

"Jose Canalejas imposed his progressive policies on his nation in the face of bitter hostility from the old aristocracy. He deserved much in the way of gratitude from the working classes that he served with conspicuous courage in their conflicts with Church and State. He was about the last man in all Spain that should have incurred the wrath of an avenger of social injustice.



PREMIER CANALEJAS AND KING ALFONSO.

The King and his radical adviser were fast friends, and it was often said in Europe that only Canalejas stood between Alfonso and a republic.

"To expect that anarchists will select their victims with any degree of discrimination is to expect far more than experience warrants. If anarchists were bent only on avenging great wrongs they would not have let Leopold of Belgium die a natural death. It is almost as if their policy were to select rulers who have done much good for humanity."

If the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, the blood of such statesmen as Lincoln and Canalejas is the seed of civilization and better government, remarks the New York *Evening Journal*. To quote further from this paper's tribute to the murdered Premier:

"Canalejas, when the murderer's bullet ended his work, was the friend of every Spaniard—altho many hated him—because he tried to cure Spain of the ignorance, superstition, and degradation of ages.

"He was working to give light to the Spanish people as rapidly as their half-blind eyes could take it. He was protecting the King, not so much from the people as from himself.

"Carefully steering his way, holding back radicalism on the one hand, ignorance and superstition on the other, he was a hope and a light in the Spanish despair and darkness.

"Now a bullet ends his life. . . . . .

"Canalejas worked well while he lived; he has not died vainly. The man that killed him killed only his body, not the ideas, not the courage that made that body worth while."

The Premier was shot from behind, on the morning of November 12, as he came smiling from an audience with King Alfonso and approached the Ministry Building in the Puerto del Sol, Madrid. The assassin, who is said to have been known to the

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"THE TURKEY TROT."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"FOR WHAT WE ARE ABOUT TO RECEIVE MAY WE BE TRULY THANKFUL."
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

INTERRUPTING THE PROCEEDINGS.

police as an anarchist, recently expelled from Buenos Ayres, committed suicide when captured. The King's act in going at once and without guard to the Palace of the Interior to kneel at the bier of his friend and counsellor is acclaimed by Spaniards familiar with conditions in Madrid as an example of almost foolhardy courage and devotion. It has often been said that Canalejas stood between King Alfonso and a republic.

Mr. Canalejas knew that his life was threatened. A Madrid dispatch to the New York *World* recalls a political luncheon on October 18, at which the Premier, referring to attempts on the lives of statesmen, said:

"I know that I am condemned to death, because I possess most positive information that two anarchists have taken an oath to kill me. I know further that the man who will kill me is a man who has been banished from Buenos Ayres, and that he went from there to Paris, Valencia, and Biarritz, where the police lost trace of him."

As the assassin died without making a statement, the exact motive behind the murder remains in doubt. It is generally believed to have some relation to the execution of Francisco Ferrer, founder of the Modern Schools, which took place, however, in 1909, a year before Mr. Canalejas came into office. Emma Goldman, the most conspicuous figure among American anarchists, hails the assassination as "a wonderful deed," according to the reporters. In one interview she speaks of it as the logical sequel to the legalized murder of Professor Ferrer, and in another suggests that Canalejas was killed because "he was preparing an anti-strike bill to suppress all strikes that are revolutionary in character, and as all strikes are that, he was aiming at the common people in the interests of the rich." "No anarchist strikes unless he is first driven to it by an act of injustice on the part of the government," declares Miss Goldman.

A less uncompromising view is exprest by Leonard D. Abbott, President of the New York Ferrer Association and editor of *The Modern School*, who thinks that Ferrer himself would have regretted the murder of Canalejas. Mr. Abbott is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"If it is true that Senor Canalejas was assassinated by a partizan of Francisco Ferrer, the founder of the Modern Schools in Spain, the Spanish Government is reaping the bitter fruit of its own bloody deed on October 13, 1909, when Ferrer was killed on false charges outside the Montjuich prison.

"There is a certain pathos in the present development. Like Alexander II. of Russia, who was killed by a Nihilist bomb at the very moment when he is said to have had a copy of a proposed Russian constitution in his pocket, Senor Canalejas was killed at a time when he seemed to be doing his best to deliver Spain from its medieval superstitions.

"He is said to have been himself a free thinker in his youth, and he had waged a consistently anti-clerical fight during his administration.

"Francisco Ferrer would have regretted the deed of Zarrate. He believed in education, not assassination."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Bulgarian Army seems to be the real white hope.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

RUMOR says the steam-roller has been transformed into a moving-van.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

TURKISH trousers are being extensively worn this fall in beating retreats.—*Chicago News*.

BUT still that nerve-racking question will persist: "Will the offices go round?"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

A BULL in a china shop looks like an innocent bystander, compared to a bull moose in the Republican party.—*Washington Star*.

NEXT week New York will entertain 2,000 physicians and surgeons. The rest of the country meantime had better go to bed early and keep its feet dry.—*Boston Herald*.

HARVARD, Yale, and now Princeton. It looks as tho the colleges that make up the "Big Three" of football are trying to form a close corporation in the game of politics.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE Republican party has had a lesson of its own in revision downward.—*Boston Herald*.

ANYWAY, the Turk can't say he isn't getting a run for his money.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

"ONWARD, Christian Soldiers," seems to be a better war-song in the Balkans than here.—*New York Sun*.

NOTWITHSTANDING it has been a hair-raising campaign, John D. Rockefeller steered clear of it.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE Turks now declare that they were not ready. No nation has yet been found that was ready to be beaten.—*Boston Advertiser*.

ANYBODY who still entertains a desire to stand at Armageddon will probably find plenty of standing-room.—*Southern Lumberman* (*Nashville*).

AMERICAN railroads placed orders last week for $30,000,000 worth of rails and equipment. Possibly they anticipate a grand rush on Washington next year, and want to be able to handle passengers expeditiously.—*Dallas News*.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE TURKS DESERTING TURKEY

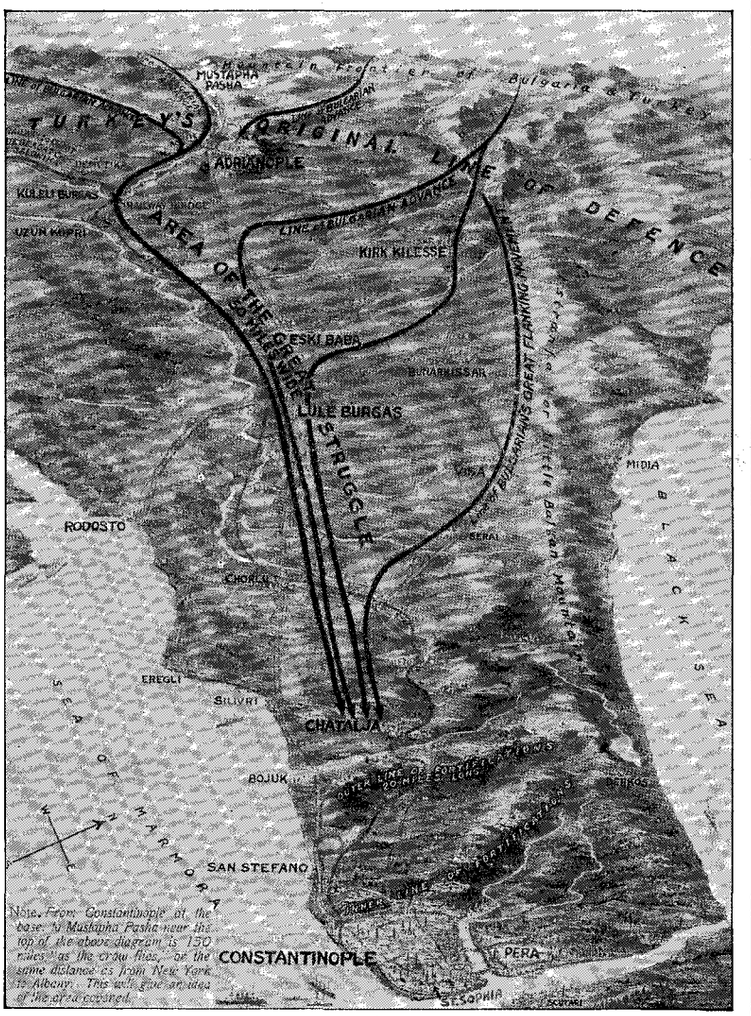
AS IF TURKEY were not harassed and distrest enough already, another calamity has added a detail to her disintegration and imminent ruin. Her Moslem population are deserting the land of Mecca and Medina, and are slipping away to put themselves under the laws and protection of Christian Governments. This is certainly "the most unkindest cut of all." It is as if the citizens of New York and Philadelphia had taken shelter in London or Paris as soon as they heard the first shot on Fort Sumter, or rather as if Charleston and Richmond had become deserted by their leading men and possible soldiers at the rumor that a large Federal force was in the field. According to the Aleppo correspondent of the Paris *Liberté*, the exodus is continuous, and America, North and South, the destination of those whom we may almost style fugitives. The correspondent says:

"One of the questions that certainly ought to claim the attention of our Government is that of emigration. We are of course aware that the country is passing to-day through unfortunate conditions, and that politics leaves our leading men no leisure to think of anything else. But all the same this ought not to prevent those who hold the reins of state from giving part of their time to questions equally important which have reference to the very life of the country.

"If one follows attentively the general move toward emigration, which increases daily, it will not be hard to see that our country is becoming depopulated. As regards Aleppo itself, we need but go to the railroad station on certain days, to see the departures and to note that the spectacle is, indeed, not pleasing. It is especially the peasant class that is leaving; and one may say almost without exception that it is to America that they are all going.

"America, the land of dreams, where people believe they will find gold under their feet, and need but trouble to bend over to pick it up!

"At Damascus, as at Beirut and elsewhere, emigration has assumed alarming proportions; a person in a position to know assured me that from New Year's Day till now, more than 15,000 young men had left the country. This figure is credible; and the fearful query comes, where will such a state of affairs lead us? Those who are solicitous for the future of the Empire look with pain at the facts, and they have for some time sought to dam up this flood which threatens to overflow all bounds. But unless the Government intervenes to offer a solution, private initiative can hardly secure an adequate outcome."



Adapted from the London "Graphic,"

SCENE OF THE GREAT BULGARIAN VICTORIES.

Route of the advance that forced Turkey to sue for an armistice.

An obvious reason for this emigration of the Prophet's followers is that, according to their religious creed, they are decadent. They have lost sight of the radical principle that their religion is a religion of the sword. They hate military service, which is compulsory in the case of 11,000,000 Moslems, out of a Mohammedan population of 25,000,000. Exemptions are given only in Arabia, Albania, and the district of Constantinople. Hence we read of this vast hegira of the flower of Islam:

"One cause—and I may say the main cause—of this migration is the matter of military service. An entire nation can not accustom itself in a day or two to bear arms. Time must work its cure. Meanwhile, it is a burning reality in Syria, and the public powers must certainly act. The well-to-do now pay the exoneration tax, and the poor working-class have to answer the call and endure the suffering. Worse still, the exoneration tax has been raised to 60 liras [$12], which has increased emigration. If the Government thought to increase its budget thus, it has missed its calculations. Had the tax been 20 or 25 liras [$4 or $5] the state would certainly have much larger receipts than now. I am sure that three-fourths of those who now migrate would gladly stay at home and pay that sum. Once in America, the Government loses not only this, but all other taxes they would pay."

Perhaps a more important cause of Mohammedan emigration is the lack of employment. The correspondent thinks the Government should step in and open public works, which are much needed in the case of railroads, highways, and irrigation. He adds:

"The high cost of living has brought penury to many homes. Within seven years everything has trebled in price, but nothing has happened to counterbalance this. The state of neither employee nor day-laborer has in any way bettered. It is well known that in America the laboring man is well paid, and the needy class easily find work. Accustomed to hardships, they can lay by a few denarii, and if, after some years of hard work, home-sickness seizes them, they can return. But it is safe to say that 90 per cent. stay."

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FRENCH PRIDE IN BALKAN SUCCESS

IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH to make France and Germany ruffle their neck-feathers as they stand eye to eye. The fighting in Macedonia is a sore subject with Germany, and a source of satisfaction to France. The reason is plain. The Turkish Army was trained and its officers educated under the German military system. Their artillery was equipped with Krupp guns, while the Balkan allies used those furnished

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PRINCE ALEXIS, WITH CAPTURED TURKISH FLAGS.
Before the Servian Army Headquarters at Veranga.

by the celebrated foundries of the French Creusot Company. Czar Ferdinand received his military education in France and took the course at St. Cyr. The same is the case with Peter of Servia and Nicholas of Montenegro. It was General Eydoux, the accomplished French division officer, who trained the Greek armies. "The French system of tactics as well as the French cannons have prevailed so far in the struggle," declares the *Action Française* (Paris), which proceeds with the following enthusiastic outburst:

"This is something for France to boast of. Here we see a tribute to our country, a place if not a participation in all the successes which the allies have won, and that independently of all diplomatic plans and policy. The great events of our day, such as compel the attention of the nations, creates an atmosphere of admiration around the French name of which we should take every advantage."

German field-officers and German gunners were Turkey's trainers and military instructors. The *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* acknowledges this and plainly says:

"We Germans can not think without bitterness that it is we who shaped the Turkish Army, whose defeat is not calculated to enhance our military reputation."

Much more outspoken is the Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin):

"Mahmoud Muktar is a pupil of Marshal von der Goltz, the most experienced soldier in Germany. This Turkish commander studied in the Berlin School of War and served in the Prussian Army. The present setback recoils in part on German militarism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY OUSTING STANDARD OIL

THE PROPOSAL of the German Government to assume a monopoly of petroleum, as France, for instance, does of tobacco, creates considerable excitement or at least unrest in European commercial circles. Mr. Rockefeller towers in the sight of German banks and German dealers in petroleum far more impressively than the Statue of Liberty, and, indeed, it is believed he practically controls the Discount Bank, which is at the back of the German-American Petroleum Company of Berlin, styled by German papers the "creature," or creation, of the American multimillionaire. The German Bank, on the other hand, we are told, has large amounts invested more or less profitably in the Rumanian and Galician oil-fields, and is anxious that these fields should be more extensively worked. Hence the stockholders and officers support the Kaiser's scheme for partially or wholly excluding the Standard Oil.

The plan of the German Government must not be misunderstood. It simply proposes to authorize a corporation which shall have a complete monopoly for thirty years in the business of buying and distributing illuminating oil to dealers at an agreed maximum price, the monopoly to obtain their oil from any source whatever, including American companies. The profits of this business will be shared by the Government and the corporation. Germany at presents imports about 950,000 tons of refined oil, of which the United States supplies 78 per cent. Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Russia (European and Asiatic) supply the balance. Even in case this government monopoly is established, Germany will be obliged to purchase some 60 per cent. of her oil from America. That is, unless the Standard Oil Company boycotts the Imperial Company. Of the advantages of this new arrangement the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which professes to represent commercial interests, observes:

"The monopoly of this article is evidently the only step worthy of consideration for Germany. The German Bank, which is promoting the scheme, is deeply interested in it, and a careful examination of the project must lead us to the conclusion that the interests of this bank are closely allied to the interests of the public."

Of course, the other great bank of Berlin, the Discount Company, is backing the private German-American Petroleum

THE ETERNAL SICK MAN

POWERS—"Poor fellow, the only way to save your life is to cut off a little more." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

Company, and is fighting the monopoly, but there is advantage in this, thinks the Frankfort paper, which says:

"The German-American Petroleum Company, actually if not openly supported by the Discount Company, is opposing the plan

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A HARD JOB: BULGARIAN PRIEST TRYING TO CONVERT CAPTIVE TURKS.
He has one on his knees, but the result seems dubious. The fez, badge of religion, still holds its place.

as detrimental to its own aim of making all competition with itself impossible. The Discount Company has bound itself to oppose the Imperial monopoly. This contest between the banks throws considerable light on the situation. A quarrel between two banks will, however, do no injury to the project, but in the eyes of the legislators rather help it on."

The price of oil to the consumer, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is the vital point at issue. The monopoly promises a retail price of five cents a quart, "but the German-American Petroleum Company, in its hostile competition, promises four and a fraction." It will take a long time to bring the price so low, declares this writer, "for the trust magnates put on the screw," and only lower their price "when the competition of European oil production threatens to break through their control of prices." The great danger to the Imperial monopoly is the hostility of the American trusts, says the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, in which we read:

"The question must be asked whether the American Oil Trust intends to boycott the German market. The great money power of the Rockefeller trust, which is strong enough to overthrow the other trusts, makes such an event quite possible. We must remember that petroleum is necessary to a multitude of industries. Oil is employed for heating, for driving machinery, and for lighting. . . . The by-products of this commodity are more than two hundred in number, so that the American trust, by denying illuminating oil to Germany, would cause endless inconvenience here. And what then?

"Beyond all doubt this fight with the American trust will be quite as unsuccessful as that engaged in by the Austrian Government, and that by the Americans themselves."

WHAT IS THAT GRINDING SOUND FROM VIENNA?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

In its business department, which is printed in Roman type, suggesting its cosmopolitan object, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks even more strongly of the danger which lies in challenging the great American colossus, and we read:

"It is certain that the German Government will feel the cudgel on their shins if they dare to show their teeth to Mr. Rockefeller and his Oil Trust."

The manufacture of gas and electricity, the working of mines, and the trade in petroleum launches and boats will be hindered, if not ruined, we are assured. The London *Economist* suggests other complications:

"There is no doubt that one of the greatest difficulties before the Government will be that of maintaining impartiality between the various great financial interests at work in Germany, and the question of the appointment of directors will be a most delicate one. Protests also have been raised against a further increase in the power of the great banks, which is already enormous here, and the proposed commission of supervision is condemned as entirely insufficient. Another point of great importance is that of compensation, with the awkward questions that it is likely to raise between the Foreign Office and the United States. There is the further question as to whether the new company will be able to secure sufficient supplies, should the Standard Oil attempt to wreck the scheme by refusing to deal with it. In its announcement of the scheme the Government states that there are many other American companies capable of supplying at least part of the demand, if a service of tank steamers is provided by the new company. At the same time, it points out that no boycott is intended against the Standard Oil, and that purchases will be willingly made from it on the same terms as

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from other competitors. Finally, there are some complaints that nothing is proposed for the retail trade, in which alone the consumer is directly concerned."

The seeming intention of excluding American oil from the German petroleum market has been taken very seriously by our Government. We read that the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Leishman, has put in a caveat to protect the interests of the oil-dealers and more strenuous measures will be resorted to if necessary. It is felt that the proposed oil monopoly would deal a deadly blow to American oil interests in Germany, which, if injured, should at least receive some Government compensation. The American protest only claims the safeguarding of the trade in oil already established in Germany. In answer to this protest against the German war on American trusts, the Government at Berlin claims that it is engaged in precisely the same contest as American statesmen at Washington.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH PRAISE FOR WILSON

THAT WOODROW WILSON was a free-trader was the pleasing illusion indulged in by several British free-trade organs until the Democratic candidate felt compelled to pause in the middle of his campaign and set them right. But they still extract some comfort from the thought that he will at least favor reducing the tariff, anyway, and they all join in starting him off with a kind word, much as Henry James did in criticizing and doing homage to Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills" on its first appearance. He declared that it was absurd and impertinent to predict how far the new author would soar in his course toward "striking his forehead against the stars." It was enough to acknowledge and praise his past and present achievement. A like feeling seems to prevail among the organs of the London press with regard to the future of Woodrow Wilson. They freely acknowledge his election as the decree of the people, they dwell on Wilson's fine qualities as a scholar and a genial kind of man of experience. Only a few of them hazard a conjecture as to the result of his tariff schemes. Among these few we may quote the London *Westminster Gazette*, Liberal and Free Trader, which remarks that in Wilson's election "the United States thus joins in the universal movement against the artificial raising of prices by a tariff." This paper continues:

"Tired of their professional politicians, the American people have decided to give a new man a trial. So a learned historian and former college principal walks into the White House. Most heartily we wish success to this experiment with a 'philosopher king' being made in the most unlikely quarter in the world. From our own experience with university men in politics, we are encouraged to hope that he will prove as shrewd and practical as any of the old-stagers in American politics."

The London *Evening Standard* appears to think that our politics have advanced to new high levels:

"Woodrow Wilson will command confidence in his own country and in the world outside. He is a public man of a much higher type than some of those who have occupied the White House. The Democrats did a good stroke of business for their party when they chose him. They had the sense to see that the great body of respectable citizens of the United States were heartily tired of the sordid squabbles of party managers, with the accompanying chicane, intrigue, and self-seeking."

Protection has had a hard knock, we read in the London *Daily News*:

"The election is the greatest blow which has fallen upon protection in our time, tho it has been everywhere assailed by those who have suffered under it. If, therefore, as there is the best of reasons to expect, Mr. Wilson and his party prove true to their faith, this election will be of moment to the world at large as well as to the United States. The war against protection is an interest common to all peoples, and the world has too long been denied that inspiration and that leading which we have a right to expect from the greatest of all republics.

"That the Democratic party should return to office after sixteen years in the wilderness is nothing. What matters is that it is a regenerated party which has returned, entrusted by the American people with a definite mission and led by a man who has the character and the intellect to carry the mission through."

A new step forward has been taken by the United States in this Presidential election, declares the London *Saturday Review*. The exit of Taft and entrance of Wilson open up a new era:

"The United States is making a new start, or should be. The country has broken with the régime of twelve years and has got a new man with new ideas. If it has not a clean slate, at least it has a clean man. Wilson has an opportunity for good that seldom comes to a public man. He begins a new era with the whole of a great nation, especially all that is best in it, at his back. He is no one's nominee; no great man put him in in order to turn him out. So far as any public man can be his own master in a democracy, Dr. Wilson is.

"As to others, one would say politically, 'God rest their souls; they are dead.' President Taft, a good, easy man, had the misfortune to be corrupted by evil communication. He came up against the worst of all things—a false friend. It is, unfortunately, not out of the way of the world that the false friend suffered less than the victim.

"Colonel Roosevelt, too, is dead; but one has an uneasy feeling that his spirit may be hard to lay."

A remarkable speech recently delivered by the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs seems to emphasize the fact that some Englishmen still regard the President-elect as a free-trader. Mr. Francis Dyke Acland, speaking at Taunton, exprest his opinion that the victory of Wilson was the victory of one cause preeminently and that was "the reduction of the terrible burden of the American tariff." He continued:

"I think that a message of godspeed may well go out from this meeting of Liberals to the new President in the task that lies before him of getting tariffs reduced and the trusts brought to their proper positions.

"This is not a time when the democracy of this country should turn its back upon the policy which the democracies of all other countries are trying to establish."

On the other hand, the London *Standard* is afraid that the Democratic revision "will still leave American duties much higher than the tariff reformers of England propose that they should be." Woodrow Wilson, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, "is as near being a free-trader as it is possible to be in a country where the tentacles are fixt so fast to industry." They "can only be loosened by stages," it admits, but the new President "is absolutely pledged to a reduction of duties." We read on:

"How far he will go in combatting the abuses of the trust system or in meeting the crying need of the United States for a modern and effective factory law it is early to speculate. Tho a strong personality, he can scarcely forget that he owes his position to having received the votes of the conservative section in the party, and some of his leading supporters in the solid South are connected with precisely those industries in which the exploitation of women's and children's labor is at its worst."

A thoughtful editorial in the London *Morning Post* joins the London *Times* in thinking that, given his moral and intellectual qualifications, his conduct of affairs can only be judged in time. Of his free-trade views *The Post* remarks, referring to the speech in which Governor Wilson denied his attachment to free trade:

"Free-traders who hoped that the election of Governor Wilson would restore to its ancient place the fetish of Cobdenism, and Protectionists who saw in the success of the Democratic candidate the ax laid at the root of a fiscal system that has marvelously accelerated the industrial development of the United States, can find no consolation in the speech. Governor Wilson has made it plain that while he may not believe in the high duties which have been imposed by the Republican party he is in no sense a free-trader."

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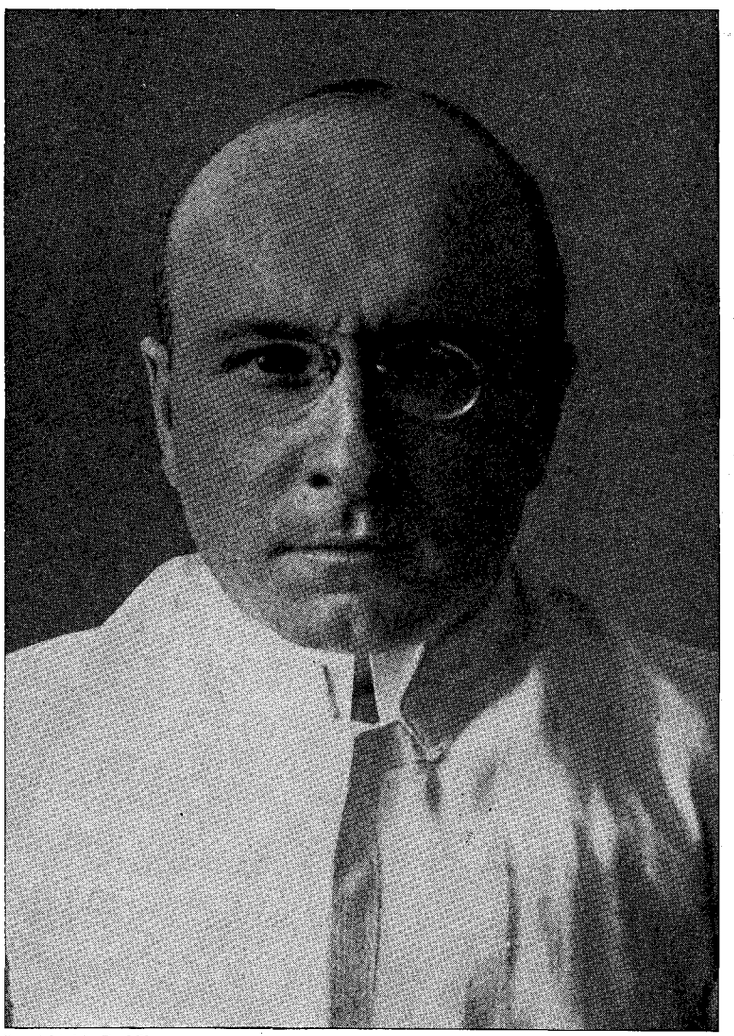
OUR NEW NOBEL PRIZE

THE UNITED STATES carries off its third Nobel Prize this year. To be sure, only one of the winners—our own Theodore—is a native; the others are adopted sons—first, Professor Michelson, and finally Dr. Alexis Carrel, a Frenchman now claiming New York as his home, who has done his work in the Rockefeller Institute in this city. Dr. Carrel has been known for some time through his somewhat sensational experiments in surgical grafting and in maintaining certain parts and organs alive after severance from the bodies where they belonged. W. Arbuthnot Lane, writing to *The Lancet* (London, October 19), believes his success to be typical of American enterprise despite his French origin:

"To me Carrel's career is typical of the intense desire to progress which pervades America, Frenchman tho he may be by birth. The American man of science devotes himself heart and soul to his work, feeling that in that country merit is the only road to success, and that if he does succeed he commands the love, esteem, and admiration of his fellows in a manner that may not exist in the more complicated conditions of the Old World.

"To those who know Carrel's charming personality, his wonderful manipulative dexterity, his extraordinary originality, his calm determination, and last, but not least, his extreme modesty, this honor did not come as a surprize, but has afforded them the highest satisfaction. As a great man should, but as, alas! all great men do not, Carrel has ignored the many scurrilous attacks which have been made upon him personally, and on his methods, by the ignorant and timid. But if Carrel has detracting critics, he has also enjoyed the most enlightened sympathy which American science can afford. In recognizing Carrel's genius one must not forget, among others, Simon Flexner, the Director of Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who by his great learning and most keen intelligence has counted largely in affording to Carrel an opportunity to arrive at the summit of his ambitions. The more one sees of America the more is one struck by the determination of the members of its medical profession to occupy the van of progress by rendering themselves familiar with any advance in science and by combining among themselves to ensure a very high and progressive standard of knowledge.

"America has every reason to be proud of its capacity to present to the moving spirits of the world a soil in which they can grow with uninterrupted—nay, stimulated—vigor, and where merit and genius receive a recognition unequaled, I believe, elsewhere. Carrel is a typical product of these conditions."



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ALEXIS CARREL, M.D.

Recipient of the Nobel Prize in Medicine, 1912.

"To those who know Carrel's charming personality, his wonderful manipulative dexterity, his extraordinary originality, his calm determination, and last, but not least, his extreme modesty, this honor did not come as a surprize."

In its editorial columns *The Lancet*, in this same issue, while confessing that little of Carrel's work is known to the profession in England, asserts that his discoveries in the surgery of the blood-vessels has gone far to revolutionize this branch of medicine and "may almost be said to have created the surgery of the vascular system." It goes on:

"Carrel showed that it was possible to make an end-to-end anastomosis of the cut ends of an artery or vein. Many had declared that sutures could not be employed in an artery. In 1903 there was a discussion at a surgical society, in the course of which it was proved that any such attempt to suture vessels was doomed to failure. . . .

"When the end-to-end anastomosis of both arteries and veins had been shown to be practicable several applications were made of it. A lost piece of an artery was replaced by a piece of another vessel, either an artery or a vein, and it was seen that the wall of a vein was quite capable of withstanding the extra pressure of arterial blood. A vein can be anastomosed with an artery, . . . and this operation has met with a certain measure of success. As soon as anastomosis of vessels became certain the question of the possibility of transplanting organs arose, and Carrel has succeeded in transplanting from one animal to another of the same species several organs, and especially the kidney has been transplanted from one cat to another; the arteries and veins are transplanted at the same time, and are anastomosed to the corresponding vessels, and it has been seen that as soon as the kidneys have been transplanted, and even before the whole of the operation has been concluded, the secretion of urine has begun. . . . . .

"And there is a further advance in the surgery of the blood-vessels which is, perhaps, even more surprizing. Carrel has shown that a portion of artery may be preserved in cold storage for several days or even weeks before transplantation, and yet it will live. Nay more, altho as a rule the tissue of one animal will not grow in the body of an animal of a different species, yet Carrel has found that these portions of blood-vessels of dogs can be transplanted from cold storage with success into the

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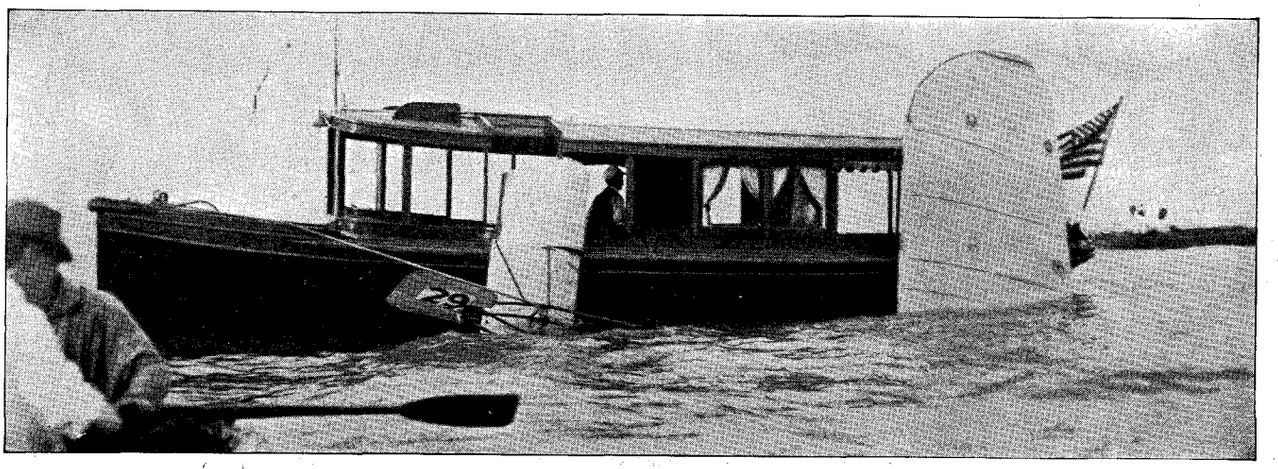

AN AEROPLANE THAT HIT LAKE MICHIGAN.

Aviator Rene Simons was lucky last summer when a 100-foot drop "landed" him in the water.

bodies of cats. None who have followed with interest these new advances in surgery can doubt that they contain immense possibilities, and the application to man of the methods learned in animals can not be long delayed. What are the limits of surgery of the vascular system no one can say, but at least it is clear that the Nobel trustees have done well to recognize the work of Alexis Carrel."

The fact that Dr. Carrel's work has been so little known abroad may be explained by the following extract from a notice in *American Medicine* (New York), which dwells on his modesty:

"No one . . . . can read Dr. Carrel's statements outlining his results without being imprest with the modesty and humility of the man. In this day of extravagant claims and hasty conclusions it is refreshing to find such a spirit as Dr. Carrel has shown in all his undertakings. It is this modesty that has kept so many, even of his colleagues, ignorant of the really marvelous work he was engaged in. Among those who know, however, it is felt that few discoveries since Harvey's concerning the circulation have exerted more far-reaching influences on medicine and surgery than Dr. Carrel's investigations in connection with blood-vessel surgery, the transplantation of limbs and organs, and the preservation and growth of tissues outside of and away from the body. As more becomes known of his wonderful skill and daring in experimental surgery and the manipulation of living tissues, the infinite possibilities he has opened up for the future will be readily seen. At the present time Dr. Carrel's results are so startling, and so far removed from the accepted order of things, that it is hard to view them in proper perspective. Indeed, it is not uncommon to hear the opinion exprest that while the things he has done, and is doing, are undeniably wizard-like, they are highly impractical! One surgeon has gone so far as to term such experimental work 'acrobatic surgery.' Such criticisms and remarks are most unfair, however, and born of a lack of imagination. Many of Dr. Carrel's scientific researches, to be sure, are so unique, so original, and so at variance with established teaching that it is hard to grasp their significance and estimate their true worth. As one studies his humble and modest reports, however, the brilliant character of his attainments begins to appear and soon it is easy to understand the greatness of his work. No wonder, indeed, that Dr. Carrel's associates are such enthusiastic admirers, for they have had a chance to observe his genius. No one can come in contact with this master workman and note, not only the earnest, whole-souled purpose that dominates the man, but the wonderful technical skill that he is able to command, without acquiring a respect for his character that is only equaled by the admiration his dexterity inspires."

In France, we are told by the correspondent of *The Sun* (New York, October 27), the award has changed public opinion, which was before skeptical regarding Dr. Carrel's achievements, but which is now anxious to know how such a man was lost to France. Inquiries at Dr. Carrel's birthplace, Lyons, show, we are told, that he was considered there a painstaking student and a conscientious house surgeon, with great dexterity of fingers, but no more. Vague reports are current to the effect that his faithful observance of religion antagonized the political powers of the town and made his future there impossible. He goes on to quote this story, which would be "interesting, if true:"

"Among Dr. Carrel's patients was a young woman who was suffering from a disease which was invariably regarded as incurable. She declared that as human science was useless she would go to Lourdes and beseech divine intervention. Dr. Carrel, altho himself a believer, said in the presence of witnesses that if she were cured by supernatural intervention and would undeniably manifest it, the direction of his future life would be clear and he would enter holy orders. The woman returned from Lourdes cured, and Dr. Carrel thereupon determined to expatriate himself as a compromise, thus failing to keep a hasty promise, which was made, however, to man, not to God, but retaining the profession to which he was devoted and for which he was most highly gifted."

Unfortunately for the correspondent we are able to deny this authoritatively as pure invention. But whatever the reason, it may be that Dr. Carrel is indebted to his expatriation for his success, which appears due to a remarkable combination of French skill and perseverance with American opportunity and encouragement.

CARELESS SURGERY—The serious charge that surgeons sometimes remove parts of the human body for the relief of conditions that might have been successfully treated in other ways is asserted by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 2). He says:

"In reporting a case of the seemingly useless removal of an eye on account of pain involving some branches of the fifth nerve, Castelaw calls attention . . . to the responsibility of the physician in advising the removal of important members or organs. Not only is it important to make a correct diagnosis before adopting surgical measures and to know positively that the proposed operative procedure will correct the condition and bring about relief, but also it is important to consider the relative value of a member or organ to the patient in question before resorting to surgical methods. Some persons may fare comfortably with one arm or with one eye, while others will be greatly handicapped in following their usual occupations by the loss of even a thumb or forefinger; in all instances these things must be taken into consideration, and good judgment and conservative measures employed; otherwise attempts at such measures would be obviously futile. . . . Operations entailing serious consequences are often undertaken for the relief of symptomatic conditions which on more careful study might have been relieved by other means; likewise, in instances of injury, members are removed which, under a better understanding of the regenerative power of Nature, aided by skilful plastic surgery, might have been saved."

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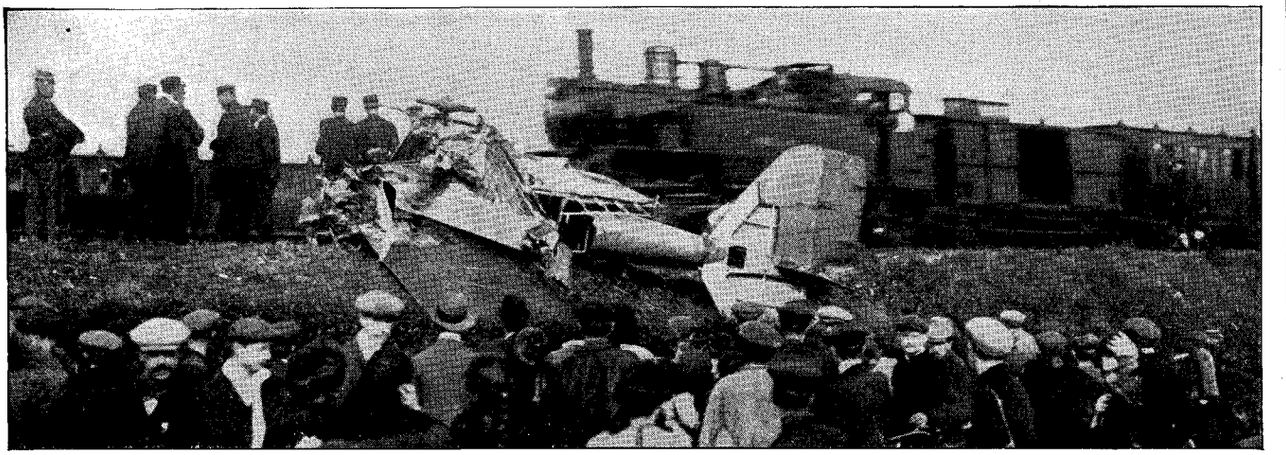


AN AVIATOR'S COLLISION WITH A RAILROAD TRAIN, NEAR PARIS.

In this dispute with steam locomotion M. Vedrine came out second best, and had to spend several days in the hospital.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL IN AVIATION

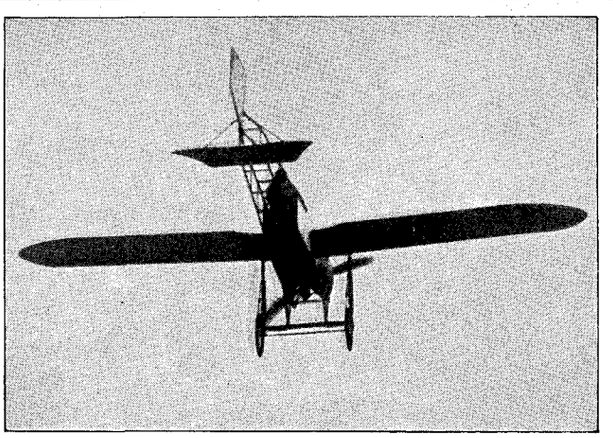
ALL AVIATION NEEDS NOW is safety. This is the pronouncement of Lieut.-Col. Paul Renard, a French expert, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique* on "The Present State of Aviation from the Technical Standpoint" (Paris, October 19). This sounds, perhaps, a little too much like the description of the celebrated horse who "had every good quality and only one fault—he was dead." In this case it is not the aeroplanes that are dead, but their unfortunate users, in large proportion. Colonel Renard analyzes the causes of recent accidents, and concludes that many are avoidable; but there remain many that can be avoided only by giving the aeroplane what it does not yet possess—stability. This is the one thing needful. Colonel Renaud is hopeful, and believes that we shall have a perfectly stable aeroplane before long. It is certain, however, that such a thing does not now exist. Says the Colonel:

"It is important to seek information regarding the causes of the accidents and the means of preventing them. It is not always easy to obtain such information. When we are looking at an aeroplane smashed to bits, as the result of a fall, it is often impossible to determine the causes, especially as there are always persons who believe it is to their interest to prevent the truth from coming out. Constructors have a natural tendency to assert that their aeroplanes are irreproachable, and that the pilots are imprudent, while aviators seek to prove that their comrades are not open to criticism and that the machines are defective. And everyone is accustomed to accuse the wind, the caprices of the atmosphere, and 'holes in the air.'

"I have been told that when Regnault was a professor at the École Polytechnique, at a time when our ideas of physics were far from possessing the harmonious generality of to-day, when people talked of the caloric 'fluid,' the magnetic 'fluid,' the luminous 'fluid,' the electric 'fluid,' etc., he was accustomed to say: 'We call this a fluid because nobody knows what it is.' It is somewhat the same with aviation accidents that are attributed to 'holes in the air' when we are ignorant of their causes. But, just as the 'fluids' have disappeared, one after another, with the progress of physics, so, with the development of our knowledge of aviation, we see the influence of the 'holes' diminishing in the accidents of which the aviators are victims. Several years ago they alone were held responsible; to-day they play a restricted part, and perhaps they will end by disappearing altogether. As we know better what is really taking place, we shall attribute to known causes accidents that in our ignorance we were tempted to ascribe to atmospheric caprice.

"To make this more definite, here are some results of a statistical investigation of a limited number of accidents, which will probably lead to a wider and more serious study. According to this investigation, 44 per cent. of accidents may be attributed to pilots, 32 per cent. to the machines, 12 per cent. to caprices of the atmosphere, and 12 per cent. to doubtful or complex causes.

"It is possible to analyze these figures further. Among the 44 per cent. of accidents due to the pilots themselves, 25 per cent. relate to defects in natural skill, and 19 per cent. to insufficient instruction."



HARRIET QUIMBY'S LAST FLIGHT.

Actual photograph of the Bleriot monoplane starting on its terrific downward plunge. Mr. W. A. P. Willard, manager of the Squantum Aviation Meet, can be seen in the rear of the machine. The photograph was taken just a few seconds before both Willard and Miss Harriet Quimby, the aviatrix, fell from the monoplane into Boston Harbor, July 1, both being instantly killed.

It is easy to do away with all these causes, Colonel Renard asserts. Proper tests for candidates for licenses will eliminate the first class, and more thorough instruction the second. Thirteen per cent. of the accidents due to the machines were imputable to faults on the part of the constructors, and 19 per cent. to excusable defects. A little more energy and watchfulness will do away with the former class while the latter are bound to decrease in number, since every accident gives us specific information of their causes. Proceeding in this way with his analysis Colonel Renard concludes that about 70 per cent. of the accidents studied were perfectly preventable. Thirty per cent. remain, and the question of their diminution or prevention is at present the capital problem of aviation. The writer concludes:

"I recall that toward the close of the nineteenth century, my brother, Col. Charles Renard, said to me: 'We shall soon have a motor weighing less than eleven pounds to the horsepower, which is necessary to make an aeroplane fly; we may then consider

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that aerodynamic sustentation, now regarded as a Utopia, will shortly become a reality. We must not think, however, that the problem will then be completely solved. . . . While the machine rests on the ground, it is stable, but as soon as it has begun its flight its balance may be in danger, and we shall have great difficulty with its stability. Not long after the practical realization of aviation, stability will be the most important question.'

"This prediction has often recurred to my mind when I see the lengthening list of victims of the conquest of the air. I know that my brother was not satisfied with pointing out the importance of the problem, but that he had begun a study of it, which his death interrupted. Those whom he has left behind must pursue these researches if we are to give to aviation the only quality that it lacks—security. I am persuaded that no long time will elapse before this is achieved. At this moment the aeroplane, which after being a toy has now become almost exclusively a military engine, will see its rôle increase in importance, and will become the ideal mode of locomotion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO UTILIZE SUN-POWER

WE ARE USING up solar energy at a great rate whenever we find it in stored form—chiefly as wood and coal. When these are gone, we shall still be receiving the sun's energy in huge amounts; but shall we be in a position to utilize it? Except in the form of water power we do not yet seem to understand how to prevent it from going to utter waste, so far as its mechanical effects are concerned. We grow crops with it, of course, and doubtless we shall be able to grow them better in the future. This question, of what *The Electrical World* (New York) calls "The Fixation of Solar Energy," was discust at the recent International Chemical Congress by Professor Ciamician, the distinguished Italian chemist. The phase of the problem to which he particularly addrest himself was the possible production of useful substances, now obtainable only by natural processes, through skilfully directed utilization of solar energy. Says the paper just named, in its editorial pages:

"We are already familiar with the attempt to utilize directly the solar energy in heat engines. It is well known, for example, that such engines, in which the solar radiation is concentrated on a boiler by mirrors, are capable of yielding during six or eight daily hours of sunshine about 1 horsepower per 100 square feet of mirror surface. This figure can probably be raised appreciably, and the amount of energy available as a whole, quite aside from the thermal cycle of the engine, is prodigious. Professor Ciamician points out that an area only 100 kilometers [62 miles] square receives from the sun during a day of merely six hours a quantity of heat corresponding to more than three times the annual consumption of coal for the whole world. The efficiency of plant life as a transformer of energy is not great, . . . but it possesses the extraordinary advantage of being enormously pliable, in the sense that it can synthesize directly from the crude raw material of the earth and air substances necessary to human activities which can be reached through ordinary dynamical processes only by a long and enormously intricate chain of transformations. For instance, there is little doubt that artificial indigo . . . could be produced from the raw material of earth and air, but the efficiency of the process from any practical standpoint would be negligibly small compared with that of the indigo plant in reaching the same result from the same starting point. . . . Plants perform easily feats of synthesis which defy art, for example, in transforming the carbon-dioxid of the atmosphere into starch and setting free oxygen. The process is combustion turned upside down.

"Professor Ciamician holds that it is possible, working through plants, to make them produce abundantly the things we need—many things, in fact, which they do not produce now in appreciable quantities. For instance, an obvious cycle which he suggests is the use of mineral fertilizers to raise a harvest which, dried by the sun, could be converted entirely into gaseous fuel, the ammonia being fixt and returned to the soil as fertilizer, together with all the ash. The gaseous fuel could be utilized on the spot in gas engines and the energy transmitted wherever it might be needed. Thus with a cycle of forced crops energy might be available even in very large aggregate amounts without making inroads on previously stored energy. Incidentally it has been possible to modify the physiological functions of plants so as to produce, directly and in usable quantities, material which ordinarily is available only in a small amount; for example, Professor Ciamician himself has been able artificially to raise or lower by a large amount the production of nicotin in the tobacco plant."

But plant processes may not only be utilized but artificially copied. It has already proved possible, Professor Ciamician tells us, to obtain ammonia directly from atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen in this way, and the process thus established should be capable of modifications of even greater importance. The arid belt of the tropics, not utilizable for ordinary agriculture, might be made the scene of photo-chemical laboratory work on a colossal scale, with the result of producing directly many things which now lie at the end of a long chain of transformations which deplete the world's coal supply. The writer concludes optimistically:

"To-day all these things are in the main statements of splendid possibilities, but enough has been accomplished already to show that an assault in force on the strongholds of nature may at some not distant day end in a brilliant victory. The engineer is constantly striving to increase the efficiency of dynamical processes and thereby lessen the waste of energy in human activities. The physicist and chemist may in their turn reach the same end by a shorter road, as yet shut out from human eyes, but from which the mists are even now beginning to drift away."

THE SQUEALING CAR-WHEEL

FEW NOISES are more irritating than the "squeal" or screech emitted by car-wheels under certain circumstances, especially when the brakes are applied. Apparently hitherto no one has cared to investigate the cause or to try to mitigate the phenomenon itself. Recent investigations, however, throw light on the matter. A committee of the American Electric Railway Association has been studying the trouble and experiments made by this body and by others seem to have located it and discovered how it may be overcome. Says *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, October 19):

"It appears that the noise is produced partly by the sliding of the brake-shoe on the wheel and partly by the grinding of the wheel-flange against the rail. Both of these take place especially after the brake-shoe grips the wheel upon application of the brakes, and the squealing is especially noticeable with steel wheels. The remedy is to apply lubrication at the surfaces where the vibration is set up, and this is conveniently done by means of an insert in the brake-shoe, the material used being one which will not decrease the coefficient of friction to an objectionable extent. Such a remedy not only eliminates the ear-splitting noise, but reduces the wear on wheel-flange and rail. With a remedy so simple, its application should be general and quick. Exit the car-wheel squeal!"

From an abstract of a paper read by F. W. Sargent, chief engineer of the American Brake-shoe & Foundry Company, at a meeting of the association named above, we quote the following, which appears in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, October 12). Mr. Sargent believes that the screech is chiefly due to the rubbing of wheel and rail rather than that of brake and wheel, which would seem to be confirmed by the fact that car-wheels squeal in rounding a sharp curve when brakes are not on at all. He explains:

"The wheels being rigid on the axle, it may happen that, just when the brakes are applied, the wheel-flange may be crowding the rail, tending to climb it. This may be due to the truck not being square, the wheels on the same axle being of different diameters, or the track not being level—even tho the stop be made on a straight track. The application of the brake destroys all side motion, prevents side motion of the axle and pre-

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vents the wheels moving so as to bring the flanges in line with the rail. Hence they must grind against the rail until the car stops or brakes are released, when the axles take their proper position.

"I have observed the action of a great many types of electric railway cars, operated in different kinds of service, and in all kinds of weather. I find that the noise is not constant with the same pair of wheels, or, for that matter, in the same truck, but appears to vary with the position of the wheel with regard to the rail at the time of the stop. When the rail is slightly moist the noise is largely diminished, if not stopt entirely.

"I stood recently beside a heavy electric car making a stop with the front pair of wheels locked. A loud squeal came from these wheels. As there was no movement of the wheels under the brake-shoe, it was evident that the vibration causing the squeal came from the contact of the wheel with the rail. This gave me the idea that if we could stop the grinding between the wheel-flange and the rail we would kill the squeal.

"Up to that time we had been experimenting with hard and soft shoes and with flanged and unflanged shoes, in both steam and electric railway equipment, but had had no success in stopping noise. With the idea in my mind that the vibration producing the noise originated at the point of contact between the wheel-flange and the rail, I had some brake-shoes made with composition filling in the flangeway of the shoe which wiped off the shoe-flange and at the same time slightly lubricated it. These shoes reduced the noise immediately. Experiments were then continued along this line until a special composition was developed which was unaffected by climatic conditions, remained in the shoe, did not diminish the grip of the shoe on the wheel and had durability. It required considerable study and experimenting to develop this particular composition, and the shoes which we are now turning out with the special filling in the flangeway practically have no noise which has been termed 'squealing.' At the same time they reduce the flange wear of the wheel and the consequent rail wear. It was very evident that in reducing the noise we stopt the vibration set up by the wheel by the grinding of the flange against the rail. This grinding means wear, and wear means noise."

CONCRETE FURNITURE

EDISON'S PROPOSAL to cast furniture in cement together with his concrete houses, some time ago, was productive of considerable merriment; and semirural paragraphers improved their opportunities to jest on the subject of concrete bath-sponges and cement pen-wipers. But concrete furniture is too solid a matter for joking. We may not even go so far as to call attention to the fact that it exists, not in the abstract, but in the concrete. In its issue for January, 1912, *Concrete* showed by detailed diagram and description that the idea of furniture made after Edison's plan was perfectly feasible and practical from every standpoint, and predicted that within less than a decade, perhaps, people would actually be using furniture made of concrete as light as wood and as durable as time itself. Says *The Concrete-Cement Age* (Detroit, October):

"In the accompanying illustration of two sidewalk chairs it can readily be seen that concrete furniture is a sensible practical matter and not a joke—conclusive proof, in fact, that Mr. Edison's scheme has already been put into practise.

"These chairs—only two of a dozen—were made by a retired carpenter, the owner of a flat-building, the lower floor of which is occupied by a corner drug-store on one of Chicago's busiest north and south thoroughfares. The furniture was constructed mainly for the use of patrons of the pharmacy who desired to while away the evening hours of summer or await the coming of a street-car, and for the flat-dwellers above who have little outdoor space at their command.

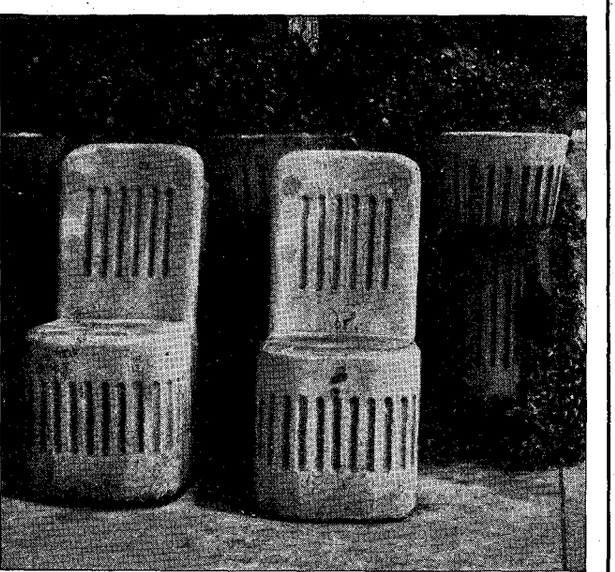
"They were purposely made of solid concrete, reinforced with upright steel bars, to prevent their being carried away by youthful marauders on Hallowe'en or other occasions when piratical methods are commonly put into practise. Their weight is more than 200 pounds apiece, but as it is never necessary to move them, the weight in this instance is a negligible matter. . . . . .

"The four dark spots on the chair-backs mark the holes which were made in the form for bolting a box to the back of the upright in which the owner has planted flowers and vines. The flower-box was bolted to the chair-back after the concrete had hardened and the holes were then filled with concrete. . . . . .

"To the rear of the chairs may be seen a row of pots, which were made in a small tub lined with split broom-handles for ornamentation and afterward set upon pedestals. The entire area between the curb and sidewalk is filled with these pedestals and flower-pots, and the effect is at once striking and attractive."

From another paper, *The Municipal Journal* (New York, October 24), we quote a brief description of some concrete furniture recently placed in the parks of Pasadena, Cal. This type of furniture may not win approval for indoor use, but for outdoors it evidently has come to stay. We read:

"The Park Department of Pasadena, California, has placed benches of an original construction in the parks and at street intersections for the benefit of persons waiting for the street-cars. The benches consist of two end pieces of concrete and three boards forming the seat and back rest. They are held in place by dowel-pins. The concrete ends are molded in one piece and are about two and a half inches thick, very massive and with rounded edges to prevent chipping. They have the advantage of being proof against weather and rough usage, and their great weight makes it difficult to remove them. Another advantage of this type of bench is that they can be loaded into trucks before assembling, carried to the various points where they are needed, and set up in a few minutes' time."



Courtesy of "The Concrete-Cement Age," Detroit.

CONCRETE SIDEWALK CHAIRS

Not graceful, but purposely made heavy to prevent their being carried off. They weigh 200 pounds apiece.

A NEW RUSSIAN FABRIC—A chemical method of preparing a flax fiber much finer than can be obtained by the ordinary methods of retting has been discovered by a Russian engineer named Cheveline. A recent issue of the *Novoye Vremya* contained an interview with the inventor, which is thus summarized in *The Textile World Record* (Boston, October):

"The process has the advantage of giving less waste and permitting the use of both short and long fibers. It consists in treating flax first with alcohol, then with mineral oil and steam. The process was patented in 1902, and in 1911 a company called the Fiber Cheveline built at Oriekhovo, near Moscow, a large factory for manufacturing a fabric of linen and cotton by the new method. The new cloth costs 13½ cents per yard as compared with 67 cents per yard for a competing fabric that is somewhat finer. The product of the new mill will be placed on the market in a few months. The enterprise has attracted the favorable attention of the Russian Cabinet."

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STRAUSS IN MUSICAL COMEDY

STRAUSS, Hofmannsthal, Reinhardt, Molière, and Lulli—such is the singular potpourri of names involved in the production of what the world in general will probably be content to call Strauss's latest opera—"Ariadne auf Naxos." Opera it scarcely is, however, but a little musical play attached to a Molièrean musical comedy. Its basis is Moliére's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with the ballet-extravaganza by Lulli, first devised to amuse Louis XIV. Who knows, asks the Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard*, "but that this pretty fantasy was not one of the founders of the musical comedy species?" At all events, Strauss and Hofmannsthal have evidently accepted it in that spirit, and embroidered on the original theme their own wayward fancies. This writer tells us how the librettist Hugo von Hofmannsthal, has "adapted the Molière play rather than translated it," and "with a freedom that might have been called audacious if it had not been so successful."

ARIADNE AND BACCHUS,

As impersonated by Frau Jeriska, of Berlin, and Hermann Jadlowker, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House. This performance at Stuttgart, October 25, was the musical sensation of Europe.

"In the text already published the five acts of Molière are comprest into two, and in place of the rather pompous 'ballet des nations' that winds up the French classic there comes the famous 'Ariadne auf Naxos.' The fact that this is the chief part of the evening's program has not tempted the authors to prolong it beyond measure, so that the opera, for that is what the substitute for the ballet is officially termed, still keeps its place as an appendage to the play. The connection between the two is shown by the occasional interruptions of *Monsieur Jourdain*, who explains his feelings with regard to the work; and before the final curtain it is *Monsieur Jourdain* again who takes possession of the stage to indulge in short and rhapsodical soliloquy.

"Herr Max Reinhardt is the stage manager, and he has engaged the most noted costume designer in Germany, Herr Ernst Stern, the designer of the costumes of 'Sumûrun.' As for the principals in the play proper, several of Herr Reinhardt's company of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin came from Berlin, while in the opera there is Herr Jadlowker, perhaps the greatest of Germany's tenors, and a string of other operatic singers who are all notabilities in this country. Herr Jadlowker was to have been partnered by the well-known soprano, Freida Hempl, but on account of her illness her rôle as *Zerbinetta* is to be taken by Fräulein Margarethe Siems, of the Dresden Court Theater. There is a dancing part, and here again is another star, Fräulein Grete Wiesenthal, of Vienna."

We turn to the London *Times* for an account of the original part of the new work—the opera proper that supplants the ballet of Molière's drama:

"The curtain rises upon a scene of extravagantly luxuriant coconut palms, and at once we get the strangest incongruity between *Ariadne* in her Greek draperies and her naiads and dryads, who are nymphs of the Louis XIV. period. Her music, both in the lament which opens the opera and in the love-scene with *Bacchus*, is Strauss in the earnest vein of 'Elektra' — altho very much simpler and, indeed, generally quite diatonic. The trio of the Louis XIV. nymphs is Strauss amusing himself with the conventions of operatic concerted music; and in the *Zerbinetta* scenes we get the Strauss of *Der Rosenkavalier*—or perhaps we should rather say the Strauss of Mme. Margarethe Siems, for without her one can scarcely suppose that this music would have been written at all. Was ever a song filled with such wonderful *coloratur* as the one which Strauss has written for her here and the wordless cadenza which follows it? The old *coloratur* singers embroidered in conventional patterns; Strauss's far-flung arabesques come from the voice of Mme. Siems as tho she were making them up at the moment, and they suggest that even he can scarcely find enough for her wonderful voice to do.

"This song, and the use of the orchestra with the voice, is the chief point of the opera; yet one can not help asking what it is all done for. Here in one work Strauss brings together the lyrical dramatic style which Wagner initiated, and he has expanded, and the *coloratur* style which he (with Mme. Siems to help him) has carried to unsuspected possibilities. Both are treated with the utmost elaborateness. Mme. Jeriska (*Ariadne*) and Herr Jadlowker (*Bacchus*) sang their music with a purity and earnestness of expression which they could not have exceeded had they been producing a successor to 'Elektra'; indeed, the former especially held the interest as tho that were the only thing to be held and the distress of the deserted *Ariadne* and her wonder at the godlike apparition of *Bacchus* were the sole purpose of the representation. It is part of the plan that the singers in the young composers' opera should entirely ignore the frivolous interruptions of *Zerbinetta* and her troupe.

"The work is elaborately staged according to Herr Reinhardt's method, as tho for a serious representation of 'Ariadne'; and the beauty of the last scene, when the grotto of vine branches encloses the lovers and stars shine out in an azure night sky,

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MOLIÈRE BROUGHT UP TO DATE BY RICHARD STRAUSS

The dinner scene of Molière's old play, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," is retained and expanded in the new Strauss "musical comedy." At the reader's right sits Molière's character, *M. Jourdain*, played by Arnold; the others seated are Miss Siems as *Zerbinetta* and Mr. Abel.

makes it genuinely impressive; but no sooner is the impression made than *Zerbinetta* comes tripping on, with her song about her own many lovers, turning all to a laugh again. At one moment one is ready to let it all go by as a mere *jeu d'esprit*—Strauss amusing himself with his technical mastery, and determined that there shall be no settled plot or dramatic purpose to come between the display and the audience; then again at another moment he seems to be speaking seriously of all the ridiculous confusion. Or perhaps it is only an attempt of the two conspirators, the librettist and the composer, to see how far they can persuade us all to take them more seriously than they take themselves.

"In one sense, of course, the whole thing is a satire—a joke at the expense of people who still cling to the idea, that having paid the piper, they should call the tune. There is a sly hit when, in the middle of *Ariadne's* lament, *Jourdain* remarks in his loud voice that it seems a little monotonous and *Dorantes* explains in a knowing whisper that that is the simplicity which connoisseurs rate high above everything. If Strauss was hoping to enjoy a chuckle over the pedants who would commend his return to simplicity, it was rash to allow his librettist to tip a wink so early in the proceedings. Probably it will be enough for them both that they have made yet another new experiment and carried it through brilliantly. The novelty of the thing is that they have produced an opera which can not shock anybody's susceptibilities, musical or moral, which uses only a very little orchestra and a few singers (tho both players and singers must be of the first order to make any effect in it), and yet which is wildly fantastic in its idea and its execution."

In a letter to the Paris *Temps* translated in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. von Hofmannsthal explains how and why he took liberties with the Molière comedy:

"Molière's 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme,'" he says, "is one of those masterpieces which leave in us the recollection of a never-to-be-forgotten personage rather than the remembrance of a consecutive action. It is a comedy-ballet written for the court. The imperishable element—the comedy of characters—we owe to the exuberance of genius, which, so to speak, had been asked only for a background for a dancing and musical entertainment. . . . If we omit from this comedy-ballet the dances and the ceremonies, it is impoverished without gaining in unity; its action is and remains loose; and its plan utterly arbitrary. It is all held together by the invention and the development of the principal character. The perfection of this well-rounded figure follows it through all the scenes, gives it a place by itself, infuses it with life. If, then, we have ventured to make of *M. Jourdain* the organizer and the spectator of a new (and therefore problematical) musical entertainment, if we have substituted 'Ariadne in Naxos' for the Ballet of Nations, it is because the inexhaustible symbolism and the eternal actuality of this immortal character invited us, and seemed to authorize us, to do so. . . . The Turkish ceremony—the mainstay of the traditional French performance—had to disappear, to our keen regret, and after agonizing perplexities on our part, the scene being really untranslatable into German. . . . But with the suppression of the ceremony, all its accessories dropt out as well; the love-plot, *M. Jourdain's* daughter, her lover *Cléonte*, and *Covielle*, all of whom are nothing but the rather conventional scaffolding for this incident."

OUR COLONIAL VIEW OF THE DRAMA

THE PEOPLE who will see no good in an American play until "the great American play" comes along should take a lesson from Prof. Brander Matthews. His patriotism may be deemed excessive by some, while others will not escape the contagion of his glee over discomfiting the "literary snobs who are wont to consider everything American crude and immature and inartistic as compared with anything foreign." What he finds courage to assert is that "in sheer technical accomplishment, in dexterity of dramaturgy, not a few recent American plays can withstand comparison with the most adroit work of foreign artificers." It is a long road traveled before this end has been reached. For the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century few American plays were produced and those that were had small merit. When William Dunlap, less than one hundred years ago, essayed to produce an American dramatization of Scott's "Marmion," "even the actors in the theater were allowed to suppose the new piece to be the work of a British playwright." Lester Wallack, less than fifty years ago, asked Bronson Howard to change the scene of a Civil War play, "Drum Taps," to the Crimea. The situation thus presented was that of "a native American suggesting to another native American that an American story should be turned into a British story as a condition precedent to its presentation before the playgoers of the largest city in the United States." Professor Matthews states that it took certain British visitors to open the eyes of a critic like Mr. Howells to the merits of American plays of twenty years ago. In that period the record is quite different. "Probably three-fourths of the pieces that have won the wide approval of the playgoing public in the

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United States in the past quarter of a century have been written by Americans upon American themes." Of the quality of this work Mr. Howells has written that we have—

"a drama which has touched our life at many characteristic points, which has dealt with our moral and material problems and penetrated psychological regions which it seemed impossible an art so objective should reach. Mainly it has been gay as our prevalent mood is; mainly it has been honest as our habit is in cases where we believe we can afford it; mainly it has been decent and clean and sweet as our average life is; and, now that Ibsen no longer writes new plays, I would rather take my chance of pleasure and profit with a new American play than with any other sort of new play."

This is a verdict which Professor Matthews, in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) imagines will be so hard for the "literary snob" to accept. But he goes on to specialize in argument:

"M. Bernstein's 'Thief,' for example—a vulgar and violent play, profoundly false in its morality, tho extraordinarily skilful in its mastery of stage effect—was not more ingenious in the craft by which its big scene was built up than Mr. De Mille's 'Woman'; and the American playwright was able to carry his suspense through two acts, whereas the French writer exhausted his interest in his one protracted dialog. Mr. George M. Cohan's 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford' had an opening act of exposition by means of brisk action which would have delighted the heart of Scribe, that past master of careful and elaborate construction. The skill with which the American playwright had here solved a very difficult technical problem was immediately recognized by the few American critics who are really familiar with the methods of the French masters of stagecraft. But very few of the many thousands of playgoers who thoughtlessly laughed at the successive episodes of Mr. Cohan's very amusing piece were capable of appreciating the constructive skill of the American playwright. In their several kinds, the first act of 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford,' and the second and third acts of 'Woman' are unsurpassed in technical dexterity by anything any foreign playwright has done within the past decade.

"And consider 'The Return of Peter Grimm,' which has an ingenuity as undeniable, tho more comfortably concealed behind the appealing simplicity of the theme. If Mr. Belasco's play had been signed by Maeterlinck or by d'Annunzio—both of them poets who might have touched certain passages here and there with a fanciful felicity of phrase lacking in the play as we have it, but neither of them a playwright capable of the simplicity of structure Mr. Belasco here achieved—if 'The Return of Peter Grimm' had been signed by a foreigner of secure reputation as a man of letters, it would have been discust with enthusiasm and dissected with a sincere desire to bring out its ulterior meaning and to elucidate its message. As it was an American play, however, and as it was written in pedestrian prose, comparatively few playgoers suspected that it had a better claim to the possession of genuine imagination than could be made by any one of the sporadic plays in five acts in blank verse, on Old World themes, which have been quoted as contributions to the poetic drama and bespattered with uncritical praise. Probably the literary snobs who have absurdly belauded Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna' and Hauptmann's 'Sunken Bell' would be astonished to be told that 'The Return of Peter Grimm' is not only a better-constructed play than either of the imported pieces and more logical in its movement, but also more vitally poetic than the Belgian drama or the German, more sincerely imaginative and more subtly truthful in its psychology."

Professor Matthews reflects that we renounced the colonial attitude in politics more than a century and a quarter ago, yet we still retain it to a considerable extent in matters of art—and more especially in all that relates to the drama. Our colonialism is oddly enough accompanied by a provincialism "which leads us to boast unduly and to proclaim that our geese are swans of Avon." One or the other of these qualities, he thinks, prompts that question about "the great American play." But the Professor has no faith in it:

"What we may expect in the next decade or so is not the appearance of the Great American Play, but the production of more than one drama or comedy that shall possess not only immediate theatric effectiveness, but also those qualities of permanence and breadth of appeal which distinguish the masterpieces of our prose fiction. What we hope for is not one play only, but two or three playwrights of equal stature with Hawthorne and Howells and Mark Twain. Then we shall have a succession of great American plays, reflecting our multiplex civilization from many different angles and dealing simply and sincerely with the many problems that beset us. These great American plays will amuse us, of course, as a good play should; they will make us feel—and they will also make us think. They will not be disfigured by 'fine writing' and they will not be in five acts or in blank verse. They will achieve literary merit not by external rhetoric, but by internal truth, by skilful construction, by veracious characterization, by fertile invention, and by an interpretation of life at once imaginative and honest."

SELLING ART TO OUR MILLIONAIRES

IT WAS ALMOST a scene out of Henry James's last novel, "The Outcry," that was enacted recently in a London law court. At least, it might have been used as a pendant to that story, for three important figures in his *dramatis personæ* were there—the English aristocrat with a picture collection to sell, the American millionaire with money to burn, and the agent who relieves fastidious gentlemen of the onus of actual commercial transactions. According to dispatches to the New York papers, suit was brought by Mr. Alfred Temple against Sir George Donaldson for 5 per cent. commission on the sale of the latter's art collection to Senator Clark of Montana, and the verdict rendered gave the plaintiff $30,750, almost the amount he claimed. America is, of course, not so much interested in the differences of the two Englishmen as in some of the methods of sale by which collections of old masters pass into the hands of new American owners. Sir George Donaldson, it is said, admitted that he made large profits on his transactions with Senator Clark. "A 'Turner,' which he bought after Mr. Temple's introduction to Mr. Clark for $30,000, he sold later to the Western statesman for $75,000. A seascape by Jan van Goyen, which he had bought for $2,000, he sold for $25,000." Such profits are nothing to what he confesses he might have annexed had he taken the trouble to come to America and see the collectors personally. "I would have returned a multimillionaire," he confidently adds. Some other light is shed by such elements in the proceedings as are cabled to *The Sun:*

"At the opening of the case counsel stated that Mr. Temple, in 1904, promised, with the assistance of the late Edwin A. Abbey, the artist, to introduce Sir George Donaldson to Senator Clark, and that Sir George had said that he hoped to get $1,250,000 for his (Donaldson's) collection from the American.

"A letter from Sir George Donaldson to Mr. Temple shows the wiles of art dealers in an amusing light. It reads:

"'You have acted too quickly. With American finance in its present state, wait until you have your hare in the field and then start the dogs. Clark was to have come last time, but hadn't the time. Kopp of Old Bond Street has his measure. He is trying to get him to make an offer for my fine Van Dyke, but I anticipate failure, and if your letters had gone at this inopportune moment the game would have been given away. Remember that a blasé buyer only wants to buy when the holder of fine things does not want to sell. Put a pinch of salt on your bird's tail.'

"Mr. Temple, in his reply to this letter, said among other things: 'Abbey says the financial position in the United States will not make an atom of difference to Clark.'

"Senator Clark arrived in the summer and saw the collection of Sir George Donaldson twice, and then returned to America. About this Sir George, in writing to Mr. Temple, said: 'If you make the largest gain you ever dreamed of, do not be greedy, but insist upon Mrs. Abbey taking a handsome interest of what you make.'

"Senator Clark, a little later, agreed to make the purchases, paying $350,000 by instalments, or the whole sum immediately if he sold certain bonds. Mr. Temple later on asked Sir George Donaldson for a list of his transactions with the Senator. Sir

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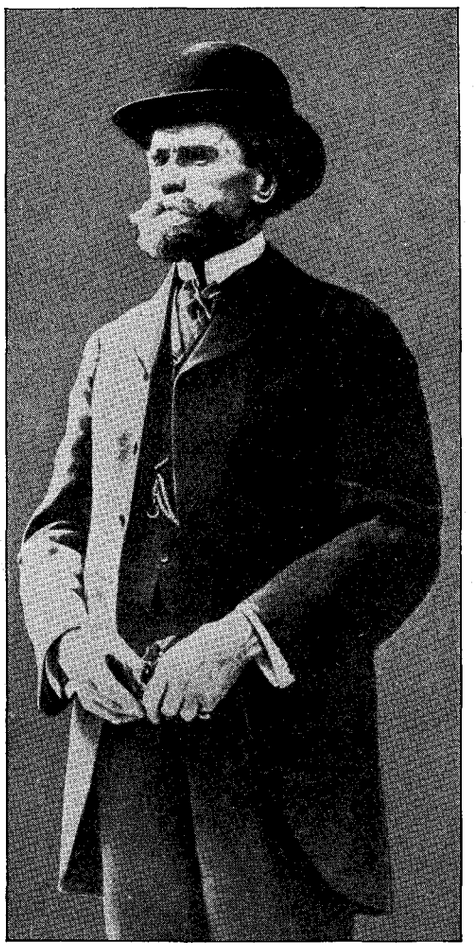
George wrote in reply to the effect that he had dined with Mr. Clark a short time before, when the Senator had declared that he (Temple) had no claim for commission.

"Mr. Clark, according to Sir George, declared that he had long known of the Donaldson collection himself, and had intended to call and see it. The introduction by Temple was, therefore, a farce, and no business had been done until three years afterward."

Dealers in New York, when asked their opinion of these revelations, declare that "one of the greatest mistakes which rich Americans make in buying their pictures abroad is in their distrust of the legitimate dealers, and the credulity with which they accept the valuations put upon works of art by private dealers or by owners who wish to sell but are not dealers." No recourse is open to the purchaser when he is duped. The private dealer is apt to play upon the emotions of the purchaser and mingle with the price he asks spurious tears over the treasures he is so loath to part with. Mr. Temple had another method. Sir George Donaldson testified that "his hifalutin manner and habit of flattering people to the top of their bent has a disturbing effect, and is not calculated to inspire a buyer to buy." This comment was offered to justify his contention that Mr. Temple's services had been relinquished and his claim upon the commission had thus lapsed. One New York dealer notes that the point of view involving professional honor is somewhat at variance on opposite sides of the ocean. "In the eyes of the individual collector and illegitimate dealer in Europe," he says, "any picture is worth just what a rich and not always too-critical American is willing to give for it." Another one observed:

"It seems to me that the men who sold the pictures to Senator Clark got a little the best of him. There is no doubt that the pictures he bought are excellent, especially two of the Gainsboroughs. The only error the Senator made was that he paid too much for the pictures at their present value. Years from now they may be worth all that he paid for them, and more. There is no doubt that amateur dealers misrepresent the value of pictures to wealthy private collectors. Buying pictures is just like buying jewelry. If you wanted to buy a first-class ruby you would go to a store like Tiffany's, and not to one of the Bowery shops."



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SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK,

Who has been the victim of a principle held and apparently put into practice in some foreign countries that "any picture is worth just what a rich and not always too-critical American is willing to give for it."

Dr. Hofstede de Groot, the art connoisseur of The Hague, who recently paid a visit to this country, observed that in America, as in Europe, "some collect pictures for what you Americans call 'bluff,' while some do it for the love of it and with knowledge." To a New York *Herald* interviewer he said:

"Europe is selling pictures and America is buying them. England and France are the two main sources of American supply. The German nobility are not selling pictures, because they are still actual hereditary rulers and are not allowed by law to dispose of their property, which is entailed. The English nobility, however, are disposing of their pictures in great numbers. One cause is the remarkable sums offered by Americans, which are too tempting to be resisted. Another cause is the British mortuary tax. The heirs of an estate must raise large sums to be paid to the Government, and they often sell pictures in order to do it.

"It used to be that Americans had a prejudice against religious pictures by the old masters, preferring instead the genre pictures and portraits. I knew of an instance, fifteen years ago, when an American collector, after having bought Rembrandt's 'David Playing a Harp for Saul,' sent it back and exchanged it for a Rembrandt portrait. Last year another American offered $400,000 for the 'David,' and was refused.

"Americans in the past have wanted only the most famous of the old masters, and limited their demand to about seven of the Dutch masters—Rembrandt, Vermeer, Frans Hals, Pieter de Hoogh, Hobbema, Jacob Van Ruysdael, and Cuyp. Now they are beginning to buy Metzu, Solomon Van Ruysdael, Van Goyen Ochterveldt, Philip de Koninck, Terborch, Nicholas Maes, and Thomas de Keyser."

LITERARY GOSSIP—One of the most successful writers of "literary gossip," Mr. Clement Shorter, asks in his interestingly gossipy page in the London *Sphere* who invented this genre? He doesn't know, but declares that it isn't a product of our day. He takes a paragraph out of the London *Observer* of a hundred years ago as a specimen of an "ideal literary paragraph." It is this:

"Mr. Walter Scott has a poem of six cantos in the press called 'Rokeby,' for the copyright of which his publishers have agreed to give him 3,000 guineas. Excepting the travels edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, for which 6,000 guineas were paid, another instance of so liberal a price for a work of any kind in English literature can not be produced. Milton obtained only £15 for his 'Paradise Lost'; Dr. Johnson £1,500 for his 'Dictionary'; and Dr. Darwin £600 for his 'Botanic Garden.'"

Mr. Shorter calls this admirable because it adds to knowledge, and he follows the cue it calls:

"There have been many comments on that wonderful literary achievement of 'Mr. Walter Scott' and its pecuniary reward. Sir Walter's publishers were so lavish. His 3,000 guineas for six cantos for what was really a very poor poem was an astonishing achievement, but then it might be said it had to be a very poor poem to make 3,000 guineas.

"Larger sums were made by later poets but they had to preach a 'gospel,' which Scott did not. Tennyson, for example, obtained an even greater success with 'In Memoriam,' which still has its admirers among old-fashioned people. There are some beautiful lines of poetry in it, but it did not owe its success to the beautiful lines. It owed its success to the fact that it reflected the Broad-Church movement of Tennyson's day. It was, in fact, topical verse, and it is topical verse that sells. This accounts for the success of Mr. Kipling, Mr. Newbolt, and of Mr. Noyes.

"But by far the most successful topical poet of our day is an American—Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. I met Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in London recently, and I found her to be so charming a woman that I would not for worlds say anything to hurt her feelings; but she probably has no illusions and knows full well the limitations of her verse. That verse makes its appeal to a vast audience of simple, kindly people. She preaches to them and has become in a measure a substitute for the pulpit, which is, I imagine, losing its sway considerably in these latter days."

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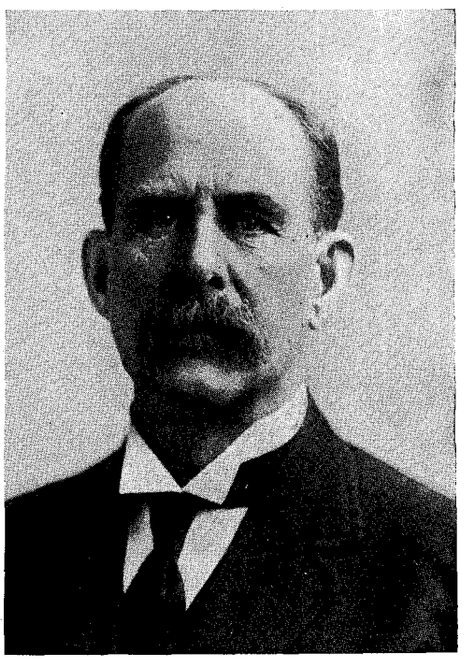
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

BACK TO THE LAND FOR BOYS

NOT ALL the agencies that are emphasizing the "back to the land" movement are material and economic. Some are spiritual and reformatory. So far as this impulse is implanted in boys of the city, the Y. M. C. A. is having a hand, and various religious organizations, especially those of the Catholic and Jewish faith, are participating. The motives which actuate the boys themselves are not merely selfish. Professor Liberty Bailey, in a book on the "Training of Farmers," declares as the result of inquiries he sent to the city-bred students in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University that prominence is given to ideals and "the subordination of mere personal emolument and desire for money" in the minds of those answering. "Nearly every one of them gives higher ideals of living as the propelling motive, and these ideals crystallize about two points—the love of nature and the desire of a free, independent life." These quotations are made by Mr. Lyman Beecher Stowe in *The Outlook*, in a survey of the agencies that are aiding the city boy to find the land. The "protest against the highly organized, corporation dominated, specialized, and autocratic structure of industrial life in the great centers," he says, "is never entirely absent." He writes:



THE "AMERICAN GEORGE MÜLLER."

George W. Hinckley, founder of the Good Will Farm in Maine, is so styled because he toils for neglected boyhood on the basis of faith in God.

"Twenty years ago a city-bred student in an agricultural college would have been regarded as a curiosity. To-day there are so many that in many instances the methods of instruction have had to be changed to meet their particular needs. In the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, during the decade ending in 1907, about 20 per cent. of the students came from cities of upward of 100,000 inhabitants, about 40 per cent. from large towns and small cities, and of the remainder probably not more than 30 per cent. came from actual farms. Of the graduates of this college about 50 per cent. are now on the land as either farmers, farm managers, farm employees, landscape architects, nurserymen, or gardeners. Last year half of the entering class at the Iowa Agricultural College were from the cities, at the Ohio State College between 35 and 40 per cent., and at the Michigan College 70 per cent. During the past ten years very nearly half of the students at the Massachusetts Agricultural College came from cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over. Of the classes entering this college during the last three years less than 22 per cent. have come from homes where the father's occupation is agriculture or horticulture. In these colleges it has become necessary to segregate the city and country students, so different are their needs and aptitudes. Within the last ten years, and more particularly within the last five years, there have been opened secondary schools in agriculture in connection with the agricultural colleges of the following twenty-five States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. While there are no definite figures to be had, most of the agricultural experts with whom I have talked believe that the proportion of city- and town-bred students in these State institutions is not only large, but constantly increasing—increasing faster, probably, than the relative increase of urban over rural population."

In addition to these Government schools, Mr. Stowe mentions various "private, quasi-public and philanthropic agricultural schools" that have during the past dozen or fifteen years been springing up all over the country:

"Notable among these are the National Farm School, near Philadelphia, which is successfully performing the modern miracle of turning young city Hebrews into adequate farmers; the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, at Woodbine, New Jersey, which is doing the same work; the Lincoln Agricultural School, at Lincolndale, New York, which is turning in the same direction a great majority of the outcast Irish Roman Catholic street boys who are sent there from the New York Catholic Protectory; the New York State Industrial and Agricultural School of Industry, near Rochester, New York, where law-breaking city boys of all kinds are being given country tastes and training to such an extent that in large part they never again permanently seek the dangerous allurements of the city streets; the Billings Polytechnic Institute, at Billings, Montana, which is fitting town boys of the new Northwest to meet the new conditions brought about by the transformation of the surrounding country from grazing to agriculture. By way of experiment the superintendent of this Institute persuaded a judge in Butte to parole in his custody a young tough who was about to be sent to prison for his latest act of vandalism. The superintendent told the boy about the school, and what it stood for. The boy became interested at once. His father, who had given him up as hopeless, was persuaded to pay his board. At last accounts, which was six months after the boy reached the school, he was one of the best workers on the farm, and had given no trouble. He had become interested in his work, and too busy for escapades even had he had the inclination. If this boy is permanently successful, the superintendent plans to give the same opportunity to other boys of the same kind. This the boy knows, and it gives him an added sense of the importance of his own reformation. At the Interlaken School of La Porte, Indiana, the students, of whom a majority are the sons of rich or well-to-do city parents, are conducting intensive farming on a square mile of land under the supervision of agricultural experts. Then there are the various George Junior Republics, which are all located on farms run by the boy citizens, almost all of whom are from the cities, under the supervision of practical farmers who are in some cases graduates of agricultural colleges, and hence able to supplement practical information with theory. At the Good Will Farm in Maine, which is run for the purpose of converting dependent boys into independent men, they have gone further in this direction than have the George Junior Republics, and have established a systematic course in agriculture so that they may in the future turn out prospective farmers in distinction from mere farm hands. There are a number of other good agricultural schools, of which space does not permit even a passing mention."

Certain other agencies, too, aside from formal schools, have undertaken to implant in city boys the tastes and aptitudes for country life:

"Of great importance among such agencies is the demonstration work for boys of the United States Department of Agriculture and the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in connection with their back-to-the-land educational campaign.

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Up to the present the Government's work has been largely confined to the Southern States. Of the 75,000 boys enrolled last year approximately 25,000 were city- or town-bred. Some of those from the larger cities did the work during their summer vacations in the country, and many of those in small cities or towns lived in the suburbs where they could secure near their homes the necessary acre of ground. The boys of each locality are organized into cotton or corn clubs, as the case may be, and each boy cultivates an acre of cotton or corn under the supervision of an agent of the Department. At the close of the season the crops are graded and marked and prizes given to the most successful growers. In a list of 100 boys who raised from 133 to over 200 bushels of corn to the acre during 1910 several are from cities and a large number from considerable towns. The members of these clubs wear buttons upon which are designed four-leaf clovers with an H on each leaf. The H's stand for equal development of head, heart, hands, and health. These clubs were specially designed for farm boys. The city and town boys were neither urged nor asked to join. . . . . .

"The Government's work is ably seconded by the Young Men's Christian Associations. Last year over 1,000 boys in various cities had gardens of their own which they cultivated under the supervision of agricultural experts whose lectures they were attending. A few Associations have given special attention to poultry-raising, and have started what are popularly known as 'Chicken Schools.' The members of these schools actually raise and care for chickens, reporting progress every week to the teacher and the class. The National or State Agricultural officers often cooperate in the leadership of this work. There is such a school, with one hundred members, in Portland, Oregon. The Chamber of Commerce of Portland has reported that this one school during its three years of existence has been worth over half a million dollars to the Pacific Northwest. Besides this more practical work the various Young Men's Christian Associations are giving each year hundreds of lectures connected with the back-to-the-land movement which are attended by thousands of city boys."

The Presbyterian Examiner (New York) presents a special article on the Good Will Farm at Hinckley, Maine, where we read:

"Mr. Hinckley is a firm believer in the right kind of education. Good Will schools are private institutions. That they are up-to-grade is shown in the fact that the high school graduates are accepted on certificate in the colleges of the New England Association. Here again the idea of developing the individuality of the boy is uppermost in the minds of the teachers. Principal Harris, a Good Will boy and a Bowdoin graduate, is in full sympathy with the idea, and of the sixty-nine children in the high school, twenty-eight are in the technical department, eighteen in the classical course, twelve girls are taking domestic science and kindred subjects, and eleven are learning the elements of agriculture with the idea of becoming farmers. They learn things by doing them at Good Will. There is a real carpenter's shop, a forge shop, where all sorts of practical things are done, the cottage kitchen and sewing rooms furnish the laboratory work for the girls, and the handling of cows, horses, pigs, and poultry furnishes the 'farmers' with the kind of education that really counts."

Courtesy of "The Presbyterian Examiner."

THE MUSTER AT "GOOD WILL FARM" ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER

SENSATIONAL EVANGELISTS REBUKED

THE PULPIT SENSATIONALISM of many evangelists has been deplored by religious editors who fear that the gain in effectiveness of appeal is more than offset by the breaking down of reverence for holy things. As Mr. W. W. Davis writes in *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia), "from our earliest years we have all been accustomed to associate everything that is reverent and sacred with the minister, the Church, the pulpit." But to some of the itinerant evangelists "the Bible is simply a book for a text, the pulpit a place for declamation, the tabernacle a room for the crowd." To them, according to Mr. Davis, "prayer is only a part of the performance; they shut their eyes, burst into a coarse rant or bravado with the same slang they would use to a rowdy, and call it prayer." This writer wonders at their "bodily contortions," and asks if it is "necessary to dance over the platform, or stand on a chair to present the gospel to an audience not idiots?" But these vagaries on the part of some evangelists have stirred up their own profession as well as outsiders. So that at a conference of evangelists held recently at Moody Institute, Chicago, and presided over by the dean of the Institute, the following practises were specifically condemned:

SOME "GOOD WILL" BOYS.
Making concrete posts.

"Boosting 'free-will' offerings in auctioneer's fashion.
"Posing for pictures in imitation of vaudeville artists.
"Lying about the number of conversions made.
"Using 'slang' promiscuously.
"Breaking chairs on the pulpit to get an effect.
"Acting a part in a melodramatic story.
"Attacking higher criticism without warrant."

A feature of evangelistic work that the writer in the Lutheran weekly particularly objects to is the undue attention given to the financial end of the revival campaign. He quotes a paragraph from a newspaper relating how a certain evangelist of national fame was called upon to lead an evangelistic campaign in an Eastern community. There was some difficulty in securing this preacher's consent, for his services were at the time in great demand. "He held out for salary, and the church people finally decided to meet his wishes and will pay him $10,000 for his month's work."

But "men differ" in this respect:

"When they gave Mr. Moody a free-will offering of from $2,000 to

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$3,000 for several months' work in London, he handed back one-half of the amount. He said it was too much. The millions received for the sale of hymn-books and other literature of the Moody and Sankey campaigns passed through the agency of a committee for appropriation to organized forms of benevolence.

"An offensive feature is the prominence made of money. So many souls saved, so much money given—a sort of Siamese-twin combination. 'Money and souls' the slogan. 'Thy money perish with thee,' said Peter to Simon. God and Mammon are not yoked in the gospel. Luke did not add at the close of the Pentecost and the three thousand, that fifty talents of silver were given by the converts. Paul received for the poor saints, but labored with his own hands. But these things were two thousand years ago. A common word in politics is Graft—a big G."

These sensational campaigns, we are reminded, give the multitudes a wrong impression of religion:

"They come to associate it with tabernacles and sawdust, huge choirs, signed cards, immense crowds, spectacular exhibition. Of quiet meditation in the closet they know nothing. They would not think of offering the fifty-first penitential psalm on their knees. Religion to them is in the fire, the earthquake, the wind, not in the still, small voice. Thousands sign no cards, and wait for another lightning campaign. Notice these evangelists have no return dates. They are preached out. Spurgeon preached thirty years in London in the same tabernacle.

Something beautiful has vanished,
And we seek for it in vain,
On the earth, or in the air,
But it never comes again.

"But the apologists for these itinerants are willing to admit the slang, irreverence, coarseness, contortion are bad. They would not do it themselves, nor advise others to do it, but they point to the climax, and triumphantly exclaim, 'See the results, see the souls saved! *Finis coronat opus.*' . . . . . .

"May a congregation hold a lottery, which is bad, to build a church, which is good? No. May they give a charity ball, which is bad, to furnish an orphan asylum, which is good? No. The end never justifies the means. A wrong thing is wrong always and everywhere. No minister is justified in sacrilegious performance to dazzle the gaping crowd. If he has a message, let him deliver it like Christ, Paul, Peter, Luther, Wesley, Finney, Moody, Torrey. Away with this clap-trap!"

A similar protest is voiced by the Chicago Presbyterian weekly, *The Continent*, which thus endorses a recent utterance of the Rev. Washington Gladden:

"In his specific protest against vulgarity in evangelistic preaching certainly every minister of the gospel who is also a gentleman ought to be on Dr. Gladden's side. Too far the plea that a given evangelist does good has led gentlemen in the ministry to countenance and apologize for language in the pulpit which bespeaks nothing but brutality—not to say brutishness. Jesus found it needful at times to denounce violently sin and sinners, but even in that he was always clean-spoken; he never used the vocabulary of a filthy street-brawler. And above all, he did not wallow in outrageous talk. Tho indeed fierce at exceptional times, his habitual manner was the quiet gentleness of courteous consideration for other people's sentiments and feelings. The vile mouthings in which some itinerants assume to be preaching his gospel are much worse than a breach of taste—they falsify completely the Master's temper. And because of this, men who make a specialty of hurling sulphurous blackguardism at their audiences in evangelistic meetings should be stoutly refused entrance into Christian pulpits."

Words from an article in *The Sunday-School Times* make an illuminating comment on this point:

"Familiarity with Holy Writ enriches man's devotional vocabulary. The lawyer who conducts a suit without using any of the technical terms of his profession has probably a slight acquaintance with the principles of law. Simeon prays eloquently because he prays in the natural language of prayer, the language of prayer in all ages. No one can preach the gospel effectively in a dead language—or a slangy one. No one can pray worthily in the language of the baseball park. Simeon's address to Jehovah is a rich mosaic from the ancient quarries of Scripture. So should be every public prayer."

GERMAN RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

AS SHOWN by the recent imperial census, the number of Catholics in Germany is increasing, that of the Jews is decreasing, while the freethinkers have multiplied twelvefold since the last census. We quote from an article by Dr. Charles W. Wendte, in *The Christian Register* (Boston), the following statement of the more important religious statistics:

"On the first of December, 1910, the German Empire had 64,925,933 inhabitants, divided into 39,991,411 Protestants (61.59 per cent.), 23,821,453 Roman Catholics (36.69 per cent.), 283,946 other Christians (0.44 per cent.), 615,021 Israelites (0.95 per cent.), 2,114 non-Christian worshipers, 205,900 persons of other confessions, 6,138 religious belief not stated. In Prussia the ratio of each nearly corresponds to that of the Empire. Of its 40,000,000 of people nearly 25,000,000 are Protestants, something over 14,500,000 are Roman Catholics. Only Bavaria, Baden, and Alsatia have a majority of Roman Catholics. The number of Jews is slowly decreasing. The smaller Protestant sects, despite their missionary zeal, have not grown appreciably. A third of those who declare that they have no religion reside in Bremen, yet they constitute less than 1 per cent. of the residents of that city. Since 1871 in Prussia, and 1890 in the entire German Empire, there is noted a stronger increase of Roman Catholics, in part due to their large families of children, as contrasted with the smaller progeny of the well-to-do Protestants, especially in cities. This is especially the case in Prussian Poland. But it is still more due to the large immigration from Catholic countries, such as Italy and Slavonia.

"The number of conversions of Roman Catholics to the Protestant faith far exceeds the converts from the latter. A leading educator of Germany recently estimated that while about 10,000 Catholics annually become Protestants in Germany, barely 1,000 of the latter become Catholics. Since the last census the number of those who profess no religion has increased from 17,203 to 205,900, or twelvefold. This is due in large part to the Socialist propaganda. In Berlin one in 55, in Bremen one in 25, declares himself without any religious affiliation. It is noteworthy that Roman Catholic Bavaria contains more of such unbelievers than Protestant Saxony (*i.e.*, Bavaria 0.17 per cent., Saxony 0.14 per cent.)."

NO SECULAR MUSIC FOR CATHOLIC WEDDINGS—Hereafter, such songs as "O Promise Me," and the familiar Wagner and Mendelssohn marches will be barred at all Catholic weddings in the archdiocese of St. Paul, according to an official letter just sent out by Archbishop Ireland. As the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen* interprets it, after this only the prescribed Latin chants will be heard, and the same ruling applies to funerals. Says *The Citizen:* "Neither bride, bridegroom, nor organist will be permitted to make free choice of music for processional or recessional, the rule being construed as prohibiting the Mendelssohn and Wagner wedding marches, as well as the vocal selections." The Archbishop's words are quoted as follows:

"Grave abuses have crept into some churches, so that at times the listener wonders whether he is taking part in a Catholic or in an altogether secular service. To this state of things a peremptory estoppel is imperatively called for. . . . . .

"During the High Mass all chant in other languages than the Latin is forbidden by the rubrics of the Church; this rule must be obeyed to the letter.

"Before or after the High Mass, or during the Low Mass, chants in other languages are permitted. Invariably, however, these chants must be such as are given in authorized Catholic hymn-books. Chants of all other kind or origin are strictly forbidden.

"The music to be made use of by the organist, in the form of incoming or outgoing marches, must be such as to accord in origin and tone with the spirit and intent of the rubrics of the Church.

"The pastor will hold himself personally responsible in all matters concerning music and chant on the occasion of Requiem and Nuptial Masses. Nothing in this regard will be left to the free choice of organist or chorister; and no concessions, not authorized by the spirit or the prescriptions of the rubrics, will be made to requests coming from parties immediately concerned in the Requiem or the Nuptial Mass."

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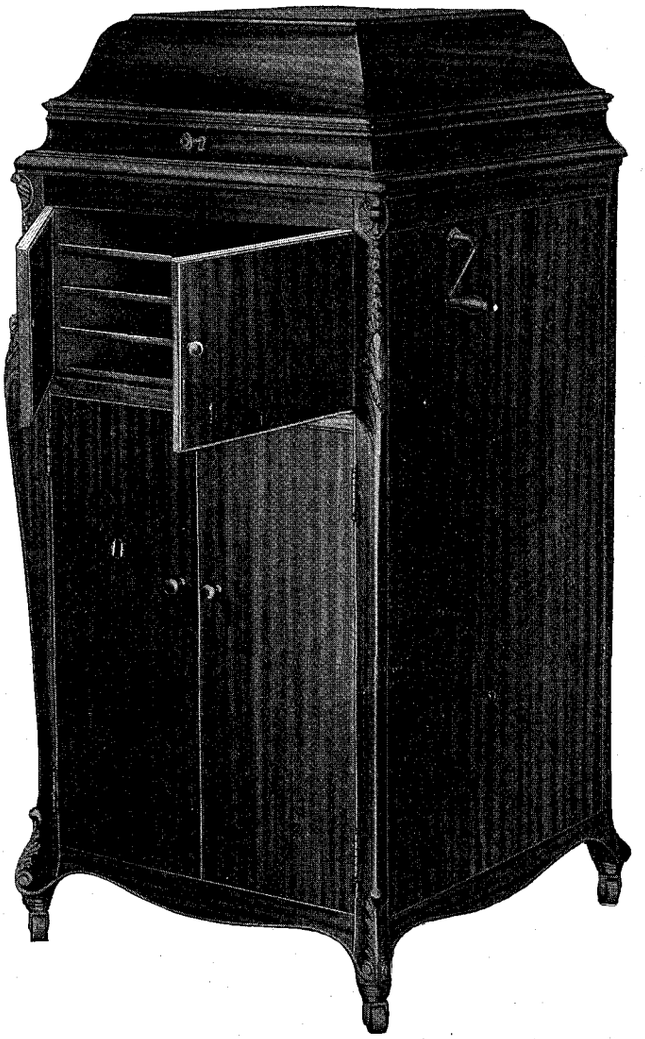

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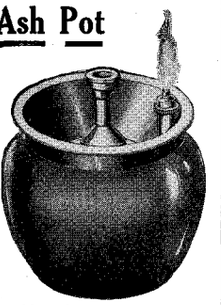

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CURRENT POETRY

"POETRY is beginning to look up," believes a writer in the Boston *Herald*. He goes on: "It really seems as if the twilight which according to the critics has been ever since the death of Tennyson settling down with ever greater and denser gloom upon the idealistic side of man were already tinted with the rosy light of a new sunrise." This autumn's verse seems to justify the *Herald's* optimism. During the week just past, we have received four books containing real poetry. And the recently issued second number of that gallant little magazine, *Poetry*, is a great improvement on the first.

Percy Mackaye's "Uriel" (Houghton, Mifflin) consists almost entirely of commemorative poems—a sort of writing to which Mr. Mackaye brings talents of high order. The title poem, a noble threnody on the late William Vaughn Moody, is too long to quote here, so we select the following lines, which are written in a spirit closely allied to that of Thackeray himself.

The Bard of Bouillabaisse

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Old guests are gone; old friends have faltered—
  Passed to forgetfulness or fame;
Time's little inn remains unaltered,
  The bill of fare is still the same;
And still within his cherished corner
  He keeps his "old, accustomed place"—
Our brother, cynic, lover, scorner,
  Beloved bard of Bouillabaisse.

The grizzled face has grown no older;
  A hundred years, they bring no scars,
Pensive, he turns his shadowy shoulder
  To snuff the candles—of the stars,
Where generations, eager-hearted,
  Throng newly round his storied chair,
And Monsieur Terre, long departed,
  Leaves in his stead—Madame la Terre.

From William Butler Yeats's "The Green Helmet and Other Poems" (Macmillan), we take two lyrics which were, we believe, written some time ago, but which have not previously appeared in any volume. They represent that direct and human sort of verse, which many of us prefer to the mysticism which marks much of Mr. Yeats's poetry.

All Things Can Tempt Me

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

All things can tempt me from this craft of verse:
One time it was a woman's face, or worse—
The seeming needs of my fool-driven land;
Now nothing but comes readier to the hand
Than this accustomed toil. When I was young,
I had not given a penny for a song
Did not the poet sing it with such airs
That one believed he had a sword upstairs;
Yet would be now, could I but have my wish,
Colder and dumber and deafer than a fish.

I whispered, "I am too young,"
And then, "I am old enough,"
Wherefore I threw a penny
To find out if I might love;
"Go and love, go and love, young man,
If the lady be young and fair,"
Ah, penny, brown penny, brown penny,
I am looped in the loops of her hair.
O love is the crooked thing,
There is nobody wise enough
To find out all that is in it,
For he would be thinking of love
Till the stars had run away,
And the shadows eaten the moon;
Ah, penny, brown penny, brown penny,
One can not begin it too soon.

"A Day at Castrogiovanni," a beautifully made book containing three of George Edward Woodberry's sonorous and thoughtful poems, has been published by the Woodberry Society. Since Swinburne's death, we have had no poet except Dr. Woodberry who could combine classical music, color and thought into such memorable stanzas as those below, which are quoted from a poem of some length.

Proserpine

BY GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

Lifted on hollow lands and grassy miles,
  The lake low-girdled, to all memories sweet,
Draws heaven to itself; and wave-flung smiles
  The laughter of the waters in the wheat.
    It is the morn of May
    Before the heat of day;
The swallow comes among the reeds to drink
  The wind-blown cup of blue amid the green,
  And sings his song; and near or far is seen
The plash of wild-fowl on the life-fringed brink.
    See, every step I take
Stirs up a host of azure dragon-flies;
Floored with swift wings the path cerulean lies,
And round my knees flutters a living lake.

I pick the flowers that Proserpine let fall,
  Sung through the world by every honeyed muse;
Wild morning-glories, daisies waving tall,—
  At every step is something new to choose;
    And oft I stop and gaze
    Upon the flowery maze;
By yonder cypresses, on that soft rise
  Scarce seen through poppies and the knee-deep wheat,
  Juts the dark cleft where on her came the fleet
Thunder-black horses, and the cloud's surprize,
    And he who filled the place,
Did marigolds bright as these, gilding the mist,
Drop from her maiden zone? Wert thou last kissed,
  Pale hyacinth, last seen, before his face?

O swallow, on the rocked reed warbling long,
  Dost thou remember such a morn of May?
There is a chord of silence in thy song,
  Deepening the hush on which it dies away.
    Ah, flower so pure, so white,
    Winnowing the air like light,
Whiter than Phosphor in the golden morn—
  The bright narcissus she was wont to wear,
  The star of springtime shining in her hair,
Wasted not thus, immortally forlorn;
    Soon will thy soul be ta'en,
While still the bird's song haunts the warmed sky;
With all dead flowers that were thy light shall lie;
  Empty barley-field, and cut the grain.

John Hall Wheelock's "The Human Fantasy," contained verse of distinction and charm, but this new volume "The Beloved Adventure" (Sherman, French) shows a decided increase in power and range. The poem which we reprint is a strikingly fantastic representation of tragic love.

A Song for a Jig.

BY JOHN HALL WHEELOCK

I had a sweet, a pretty sweet—
  But O she did deceive me!
I found her on another breast,
  Ah, cruel 'twas to leave me.

Alas I gave her all my youth
  Nor ever had I guessed it—
All that I loved in all the world
  That all the world possest it.

"O sweet, what refuge is there left
  If all was known before me—
And is it true there was no love
  In all the love you bore me.

(*Continued on page* 968)

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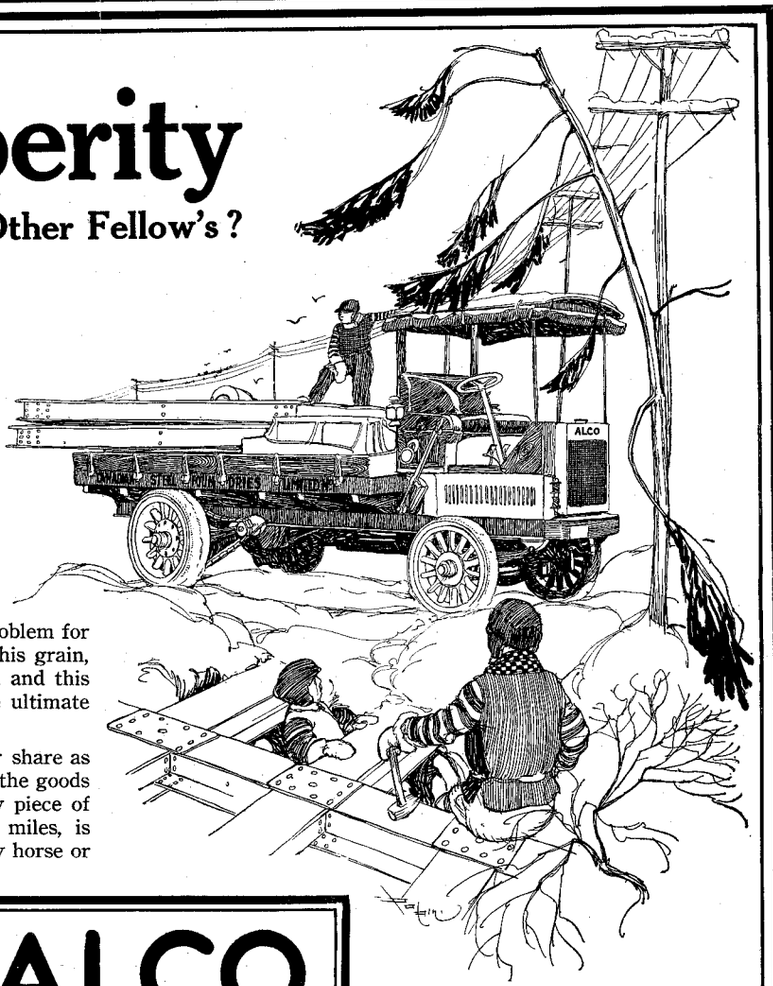
Prosperity

Yours—or the Other Fellow's?



THE dawn of a new prosperity rises today on America. The election is over. Bumper crops have come from the fields. The farmers' bins are bulging. The railroads are buying. The steel mills are running full blast again. Many believe the American people are beginning the most prosperous era of their history.

On the *crest* of the prosperity wave will ride only those alert, far sighted houses which project themselves into the future and prepare for it. Here is a big and interesting problem for them: how are all these products, this grain, these cottons, these textiles, this steel and this machinery going to be carried to the ultimate consumer?

The railroads will take care of their share as usual. But the railroads do not carry the goods to the ultimate consumer. For every piece of goods that is hauled by railroad 100 miles, is hauled over street or roads 5 miles by horse or automobile. The extent of road transportation is today way beyond the belief of the average man.

Wheat, for instance, is hauled to the railroad by horse or automobile. The railroad hauls it to the mill and then on to the city. The horse or automobile hauls it to the grocer and from him to the ultimate consumer. Thus the story goes. Are your horses *able* to take care of the increased business? Have you *enough* horses to take care of the increased business?

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 966)

"And is it true .iat every kiss
Was mockery the merest—
And were you never really mine—
My darling—O my dearest!

"What makes your eyes so merry, dear,
What makes your lips so cheery,
When all the heart within is dead,
And all the world is dreary?"

To do as tho I did not care—
It was my mood and pleasure,
Around the room, amid the rest
I danced a jolly measure.

But tho my feet deceive you, sweet,
My heart can not deceive you.
Tho Love you left forevermore,
Yet Love will never leave you.

From *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse* (which has lost, it is pleasant to note, the air of preciousness and estheticism which marred its first number), we take the following attractive picture, which forms a part of a long and well-sustained poem:

Aubade

BY MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER

The dawn is here—and the long night through I
have never seen thy face,
Tho my feet have worn the patient grass at the
gate of thy dwelling-place.

While the white moon sailed till, red in the west,
it found the far world-edge,
No leaflet stirred of the leaves that climb to garland thy window ledge.

Yet the vine had quivered from root to tip, and
opened its flowers again,
If only the low moon's light had glanced on a
moving casement pane.

Warm was the wind that entered in where the
barrier stood ajar,
And the curtain shook with its gentle breath, white
as young lilies are;

But there came no hand all the slow night through
to draw the folds aside,
(I longed as the moon and the vine-leaves longed!)
or to set the casement wide.

But now that thy praise is caroled aloud by a thousand throats awake,
Shall I watch from afar and silently, as under the
moon, for thy sake?

Nay—bold in the sun I speak thy name, I too, and
I wait no more
Thy hand, thy face, in the window niche, but thy
kiss at the open door!

This poem, which *The Living Age* recently reprinted from some English magazine, has the delicate splendor of Chinese painting.

Memories With the Dusk Return

FROM THE CHINESE OF LI PO, A.D. 702–762

The yellow dusk winds round the city wall;
The crows are drawn to nest,
Silently down the west
They hasten home, and from the branches
call.
A woman sits and weaves with fingers deft
Her story of the flower-lit stream,
Threading the jasper gauze in dream,
Till like faint smoke it dies; and she, bereft,
Recalls the parting words that died
Under the casement some far eventide,
And stays the disappointed loom,
While from the little lonely room
Into the lonely night she peers,
And, like the rain, unheeded fall her tears.

The high quality of Alfred Noyes' remarkable poem, "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," becomes more evident with the appearance of each new instalment in *Blackwood's*. In the October number the Clerk who has charge of the bells of London tells to Ben Jonson and Heywood, and the rest of the famous company, a legend of Whittington. In Mr. Noyes' splendid lines, the chiming of great bells is imitated with consummate skill.

Tales of the Mermaid Tavern
VII. Flos Mercatorum

By ALFRED NOYES

I

Clerk of the Bow Bell, four and twenty prentices,
All upon a Hallowe'en, we prithee, for our joy,
Ring a little turn again, for sweet Dick Whittington,
Flos Mercatorum, and a barefoot boy!—

—"Whittington! Whittington! O turn again Whittington!
Lord Mayor of London," the big Bell began:
"Where was he born? O, at Pauntley in Somerset,
Hard by Cold Ashton, Cold Ashton," it ran.

"*Flos Mercatorum*," mourned the bell of All Hallowes,
"There was he an orphan, O, a little lad alone!"
"Then we all sang," echoed happy St. Savior's,
"Called him, and lured him, and made him our own.

Told him a tale as he lay upon the hillside,
Looking on his home in the meadow-lands below!"
"Told him a tale," clanged the bell of Cold Abbey;
"Told him the truth," boomed the big Bell of Bow!

Told him of a City that was like a blazoned missal-book,
Black with oaken gables, carven and inscrolled;
Every street a colored page, and every sign a hieroglyph,
Dusky with enchantments, a City paved with gold; . . .

. . . Clasped with four great clasps, we sung, gates of royal splendor!
Upstarts may not lift that book, so heavy it is with gems:
Flos Mercatorum, when they flout your Rose of England,
Take and read it, Whittington, your ships are on the Thames!

Take and read it, Whittington, your volume of adventure,
Turn the heavy pages till the mighty tale is told,—
All the ringing record of the younger sons of England,
Down to Amen Corner, lad, a City paved with gold!

"Younger son, younger son, up with stick and bundle!"—
Even so we rung for him—"But—kneel before you go;
Kneel by your father's grave, in little Pauntley Chancel,
Look upon the painted panes that hold your Arms a-glow,—

"Coat of Gules and Azure; but the proud will not remember it!
And the Crest a Lion's Head, until the new be won!
Far away, remember it! And O, remember this, too,—
Every barefoot boy on earth is but a younger son."

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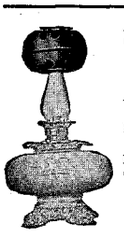

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WOODROW WILSON AT COLLEGE

IT is not likely that the men who knew President-elect Woodrow Wilson in his college days were surprized when he abandoned a career as educator and went into politics, for, according to a University of Virginia correspondent of the New York *Times*, the political bee begun to buzz in his hat when still a college student. His early political aspirations were due, no doubt, to his success as a boy orator and the flattery of many influential people at Princeton and later at the University of Virginia, where he studied law. We read:

In the last week of September, 1879, a young graduate of Princeton, Thomas Woodrow Wilson by name, entered the law department of the University of Virginia. He was a Virginian by birth, having been born twenty-three years before in a small Virginia village, situated just forty miles from Charlottesville. His father, who was a Presbyterian minister, had removed to South Carolina, when young Woodrow was five years old, and at this time was holding a pastorate at Wilmington, N. C.

At the time of his graduation from Princeton young Wilson was entertaining political ambitions. Public life offered some strange attraction to him, as it did to most of the young educated Southerners of his day. And in the South then law furnished the easiest avenue to politics. The University of Virginia, which had preeminently the best law-school in the South and which enjoyed the distinct reputation of being founded by Thomas Jefferson, was commonly regarded as a great training-school of statesmen. Woodrow Wilson, in choosing Virginia from among the many great law-schools of the country, followed a tradition established by the two preceding generations.

Wilson's four years of college life at Davidson and Princeton had equipped him to take the part of a leading college student at the University of Virginia. And he found little difficulty in winning the esteem of his professors and fellow students. He may be said to have been a typical university student. He was neither a grind nor loafer, a millionaire nor a pauper. He knew the true values of college experiences. He was interested in all university activities—athletics, debating, journalism, and fellowship.

The President-elect did not distinguish himself in his studies. He stood among the very best, but was not a prize student. He was an omnivorous reader, and spent more time in reading economics and politics than in preparing his Blackstone and Real Property.

Young Wilson had won considerable reputation as a public speaker during his career at Princeton, and soon after his matriculation he became a member of the Jefferson Literary Society. He took an active part in forensic work and was early regarded as one of the best speakers in the society. *The University of Virginia Magazine* contains many interesting references to the speeches delivered by Woodrow Wilson on student occasions. The following quotation from the magazine is illustrative of the reputation which he then enjoyed as a prize orator:

"The night of the 6th was quite an eventful one in the Jefferson Society. Mr. T. W. Wilson delivered the regular monthly oration, and at the request of some young ladies the doors were thrown open to outsiders. . . . Mr. Wilson took John Bright as his subject, and handled it in a manner which showed much thought and an accurate knowledge of modern English politics. He was listened to with much attention; even the ladies who find it so difficult to restrain their natural and charming propensity to chin-music were unusually quiet, and responded only with sweet looks to the deep and furnace-like sighs which were heaved by their devoted swains."

Wilson won second place in a contest for medals offered by the Jefferson Society. He took the orator's medal. The debater's medal went to Wilson's friend, William Cabell Bruce, now a prominent lawyer of Baltimore. Third honors were given to Junius Horner, one of the leading Episcopal Bishops of the South. To quote again:

It is interesting in the light of the campaign just concluded to note the subject which the young students debated. It was the hackneyed theme, "Is the Roman Catholic Element in the United States a Menace to American Institutions?" Wilson upheld the negative.

Wilson contributed two articles to *The University Magazine* during his student days. They were lengthy discussions of the two leading English statesmen of that period, Gladstone and Bright, and won the author favorable mention from the judges awarding the Writer's Prize. As the magazine reports the contest: "Unstinted praise was given by the committee through its chairman to those excellent articles on John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, written by T. W. Wilson of North Carolina." The essay on Gladstone was published under the *nom de plume* "Atticus." The style employed certainly bears out the suggestion of the pseudonym, for the sentences are long and involved, and Latin quotations are frequently employed. Both of the articles contain eloquent pleas for incorruptible statesmen and the obliteration of strict party lines.

Wilson was a member of the University Glee Club, which was then under the leadership of Duncan Emmet, now a famous physician of New York City. The magazine contains several humorous descriptions of the reception accorded the Glee Clubbers on their serenading expeditions. A pert comment on the editorial page of one issue is typical of the many to be found in the files: "Painfully do we record the last unhappy adventure of the unhappy Glee Club. Most lamentable was their failure! Wrapt in sweet sleep the serenaded slumbered peacefully on, unconscious of the frantic efforts of the serenaders. We can only wish them better success next time."

During Wilson's student days at Princeton fraternities were tabooed by the authorities. Soon after his arrival at the

(*Continued on page* 972)

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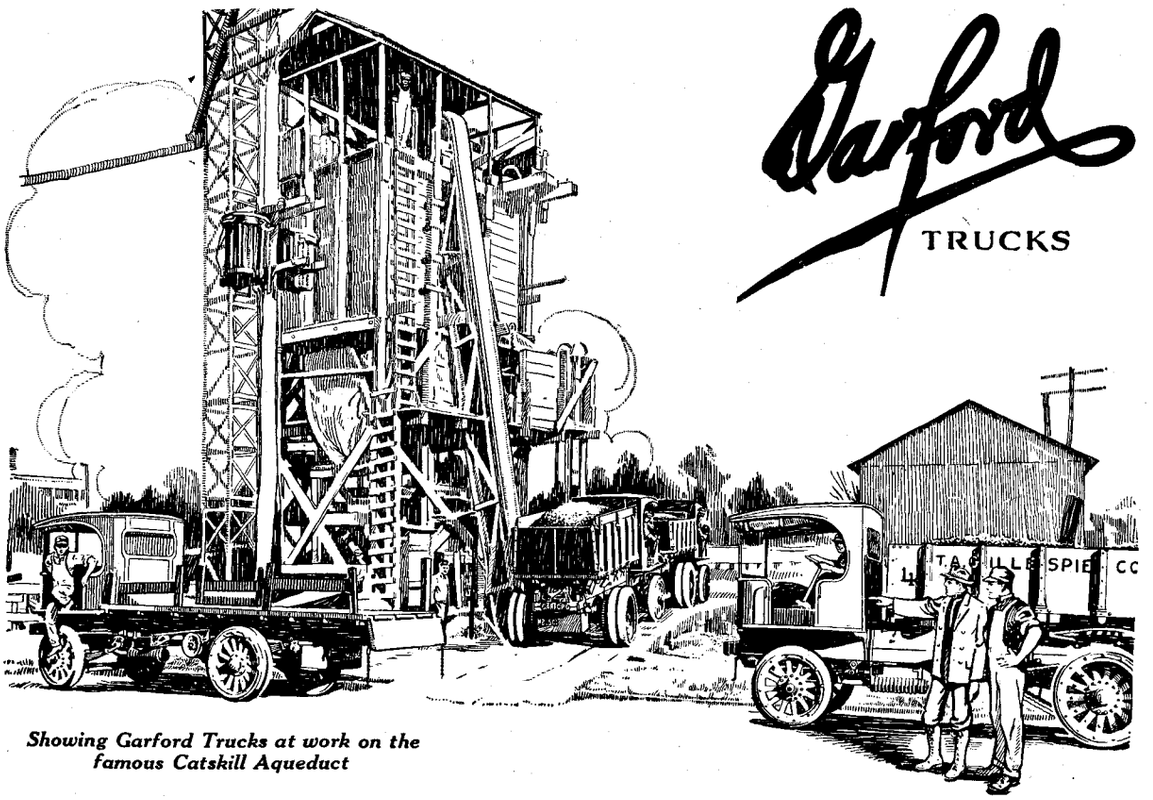

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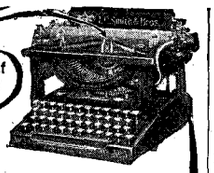

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 970)

University of Virginia he was initiated into the Phi Kappa Psi.

Wilson's college friends remember him more as a fun-loving, rollicking student than as a promising genius. He loved a prank, and was fond of telling negro jokes. He was universally respected for his talents but loved for his good, healthy nature.

In the early spring of 1881 Wilson was forced to resign from the university by a severe attack of indigestion. *The University Magazine*, in commenting on his departure, says: "We regret to announce that Thomas W. Wilson, orator of the Jefferson Society, 1880, has left the university on account of his health. Last session he distinguished himself as a writer and a debater. His articles on John Bright and Gladstone were complimented very highly by the Magazine Committee. His able speech at our last commencement pleased all, and from our distinguished orator, ex-Governor Hubbard, it elicited the remark: 'That young man will be an honor to his State.' This session he gave most of his attention to the study of law, and was looked upon by the whole class as 'the surest man for B.L.' We sincerely wish that he may speedily recover."

MR. BRYCE AT WASHINGTON

PROBABLY not since the retirement from Washington of Wu Ting Fang, the jovial, broad-minded Chinese Minister, has the announced departure of a foreign diplomat caused a more general expression of regret than that of James Bryce, the British Ambassador, who intends to go back home in the near future and devote the rest of his life to literature. The Washington *Times* says Ambassador Bryce has been, in the five years of his work here, one of the most popular diplomats the Capital and the country have ever known. He is described as an Englishman who could so far understand and sympathize with the spirit of American institutions as to give them what many regard as their most able and judicial interpretation. This tribute is evidently inspired by an appreciation of his book, "The American Commonwealth," which, according to Washington newspaper opinion, he will revise from notes taken during his stay in this country. The New York *Press* gives us this estimate of his work at the capital:

We have learned lots from experience to warrant some acute observations of Mr. Bryce on his first study of our governmental experiment. Only within the last few years did the country fully realize the inner truth of his delicious suggestion about the United States Senate, that some are Senators because they were millionaires, and some are millionaires because they are Senators. We are changing all that sort of thing, and the working out of the problem in all its interesting phases under the eyes of Mr. Bryce must furnish him much new material.

Mr. Bryce goes to the luxury of reminiscence fresh from what seem the sorest disappointments of his diplomatic career. It is reckoned that he had set his heart on the negotiation of the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The Ambassador's influence on American public opinion also had been counted on by his Foreign Office as a potent aid in England's effort to avoid preference for American shipping in the Panama Canal legislation.

Since both of these enterprises presented monumental difficulties to one of the most resourceful and popular of all England's Ambassadors, they ought not to count against him in his own country. No amount of skill and influence could have prevailed at Washington, or ever can prevail, to weaken the Monroe Doctrine.

As for the Panama Canal Law, Mr Bryce is too thorough a student not to know that it was impossible for the American people to accept the principle which would be adopted by submitting to The Hague the question of the right of American sovereignty.

The Ambassador must well know that a law of Congress is not susceptible to review by the other world-Powers. This is so even if the United States were to stand convicted of bad faith in regard to a treaty with one of those Powers. This would be so even if the question proposed for arbitration were not one that would find the court nearly unanimous in its prejudice against the American case.

The United States could submit the Monroe Doctrine to arbitration. Of course it never would do so, because the court would be packed against the United States, and because this nation can defend the Monroe Doctrine only by force. But we can not submit the Panama Canal tolls to arbitration, because that would be permitting the tribunal at The Hague to upset a law of Congress, and so to deny to the people of the United States a power which they can never surrender—the sovereign right to make their own laws and execute them.

Mr. Bryce's failures to win these big tricks were not at all his fault. They were not his failures but England's. The only wonder is that to any considerable extent he should have had his propositions seriously entertained by a part of the American public. To catch the President of the United States and make him play the British game under cover of a program for world-peace was an achievement of which Mr. Bryce may well be proud.

The Washington *Herald* says Mr. Bryce not only told a great many thousands of Americans lots of things they never knew about themselves, but unfolded to the English for the first time the real American character, and more than any other individual now living has contributed to develop the good feeling existing between the two countries. His life is sketched in *The Herald:*

The appointment of Mr. Bryce to the Washington Embassy was doubly appreciated by this Government, because his arrival marked the first instance in which Great Britain had sent a representative of the highest distinction to the United States. In fact, there had been a little

(*Continued on page* 974)

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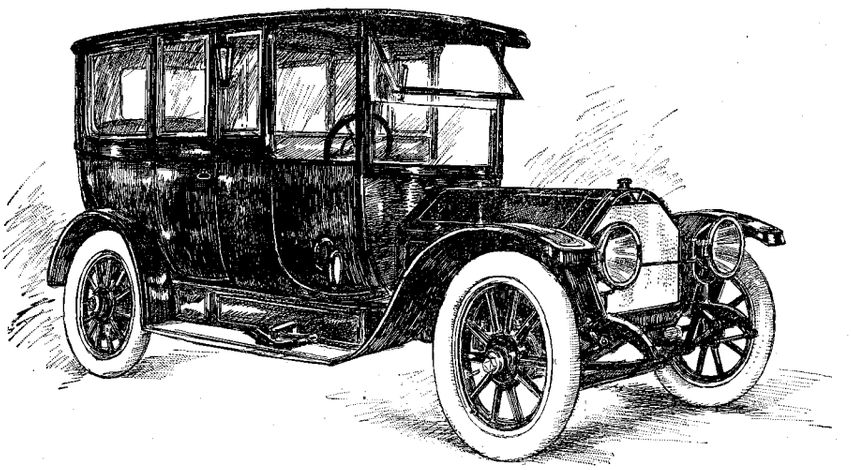

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We do not hesitate to say that more expensive limousines and coupes can furnish no finer equipment than is embodied on these cars. There is nothing lacking that a high-priced limousine or a high-priced coupe can give you.

Forty-eight engineers created the "37" and the "54"—forty-eight expert engineers working under the direction of Howard E. Coffin, are responsible for the mechanical perfection with which these cars are built.

These men are gathered from 97 leading factories of America, England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and Italy. In these cars they have concentrated all the skill and experience gleaned in these motor car centers, for they had a hand in building over 200,000 automobiles. In an artistic sense that total experience is incorporated in the building of the HUDSON Limousine and Coupe bodies.

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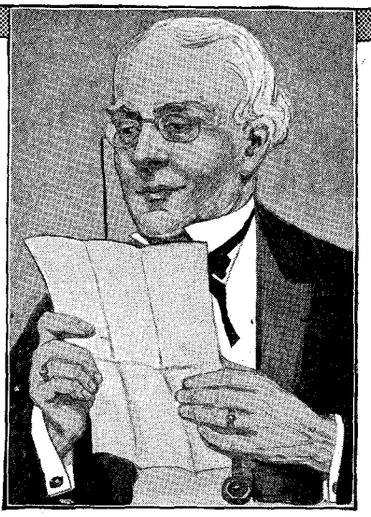

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Learn all about the proposition. I'll show you records that will thrill and inspire you. I'll read you letters from users of my machine that will take your breath away. You'll see that what I say is true. Don't say you're coming. Drop in quietly. Call on any banker or merchant. Ask them about Long—about my store—my crispette business. Ask them if what I say isn't the truth—right from the shoulder. Look into my reputation. See if folks think I'll give you a square deal. Then come and see my store—see that it's just like the picture in this advertisement. See the machine. See crispettes made—make a batch yourself. Learn the business. Get my pointers on how to succeed. Up to a distance of 300 miles I'll pay all your traveling expenses, if you buy a machine. You'll see know—learn everything. It's simple—easy. Won't take you a day. I'll be glad to see you—glad to show you the store and have a good talk with you. You'll go home ready to make more money than you ever made in your life.

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Think of it! Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces. It's one business in a hundred. Everybody likes crispettes. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes, It's a great business. I found it so—so should you.

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W. Z. LONG, 693 High St., Springfield, O.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 972)

reluctance on the part of the British Government to name Mr. Bryce because of the loss his appointment would mean to the English Cabinet.

Great Britain never before has taken from her Cabinet a man to become Ambassador in Washington, and it is said that only once or twice before in English history had a cabinet minister been selected for a diplomatic post anywhere.

Every one who knows anything about Mr. Bryce thinks of him first as the author of "The American Commonwealth" and the "Holy Roman Empire." But, really, Mr. Bryce is more than a scholar. He is an all-round man, and his departure from the country will leave a vacancy on the list of popular after-dinner speakers that it will be hard to fill.

If one thing more than anything else stands out during his career in Washington it has been his readiness to mingle with the American people, to accept invitations to deliver addresses and after-dinner speeches in all parts of the country. In fact, it was a hobby with the British Ambassador to study the American people, and altho he had been at it for a good many years he seemed never to have exhausted the subject.

Personally, the British Ambassador has been unassuming, genial, and a delightful conversationalist. He has been especially fond of athletics, and the figure of James Bryce with his white hair and white beard, plodding energetically over the highways outside of Washington with a cane in his hand has come to be a familiar sight here. It was seldom that the British Ambassador missed these walks, rain or shine, and often he covered many miles during a ramble.

When Mr. Bryce was collecting material for his book on the American Commonwealth he studied our institutions and people from every angle. He viewed it on the Bowery, on the Upper West Side in New York, talked with scholars and with workingmen, went through the West and saw its rough life, and studied the schools and the poorhouses alike. His habit has been much the same ever since he entered upon official life in Washington, and he has made thousands of warm friends in many parts of the country.

Mr. Bryce is now seventy-four years old. During the five years of his stay in Washington he has not had any very serious problems to handle between the United States and Great Britain. His most notable achievements have been the general

(*Continued on page* 976)

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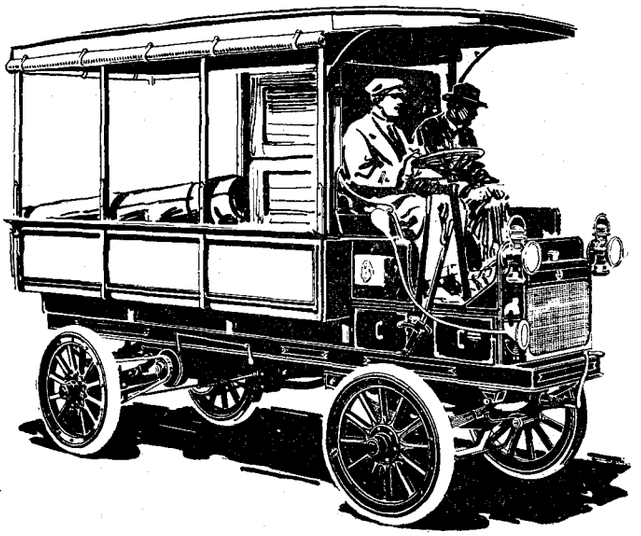

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Analyzing delivery costs

If most merchants knew the very high cost of delivering goods by horse as against the economy of the modern motor truck, they would open their eyes in amazement. We can supply you with the figured out facts which prove the advantage of trucks. We can reorganize your delivery operations—reduce cost per haul, per package, or per stop, and extend your business.

What does it cost you to deliver merchandise?

Do your hauling costs vary at different seasons of the year? Have you got it down in black and white for every month, so that you can control and regulate all fluctuations? According to the Gramm system, the cost of handling a ton of hay, for instance, over a given route, might be eight cents at one season of the year and only three at another. *But the point is—you will know.*

Do you know?

Nine out of every ten concerns we ask this of are unable to answer.

Sometimes they quote us some gross figures which show the lump cost per year. But when it comes to specific costs on definite hauls or costs per piece delivery, they shake their heads.

Yet these very concerns have the most modern means of keeping accurate and detailed account of every cent spent by their traveling men. Or they can supply very accurate manufacturing, selling and overhead costs. But transportation costs, they lamely explain, are always lumped with some other overhead item. Yet right here is where they can effect a big saving.

The absence of modern transportation methods accounts for this condition, and this means a lot of money is constantly being wasted some way, somehow.

System removes guesswork and eliminates all unnecessary leaks and waste. But system must have the most dependable, economical and efficient tools to work with.

The modern delivery tool is the Gramm Truck—the most practical truck made. It is built by expert and experienced truck builders in the largest individual truck plant in the world.

Reorganize and expand your business by adopting Gramm plans, specifications and equipment.

The Gramm motor truck ushers in the most practical, economical and systematic methods of handling merchandise. It stops up the old-time leaks. It broadens and expands your business; removes doubt and worry; cleans out all the old uncertainties, and above all, makes possible an organized method of transporting goods, the cost of which per mile or stop, or package is way below any uncertain figure you might have according to your present horse and wagon method.

The Gramm plans, specifications and equipment offer you a most economical and efficient service which is endorsed by America's leading and largest merchants and manufacturers. Our facts and figures will interest you, and no doubt open your eyes.

All information gratis. Please address Dept. 1.

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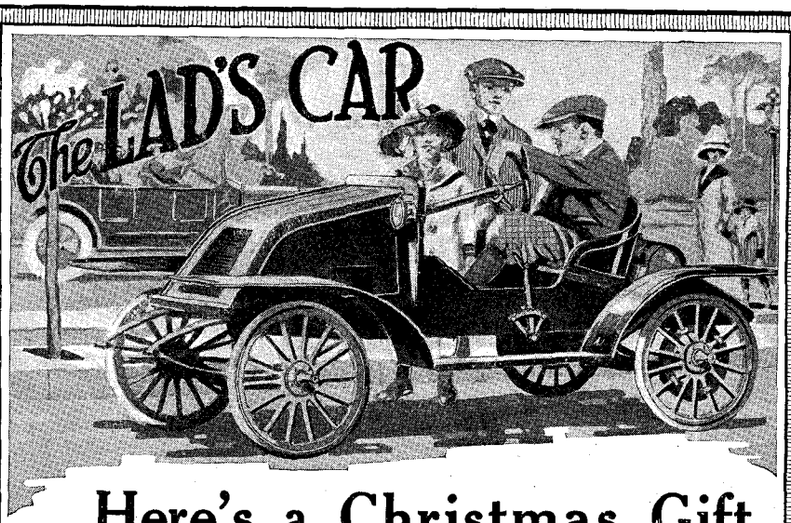

Here's a Christmas Gift That Will Make the Boy Sit Up

A Real Automobile for a Real Boy—five horsepower, single cylinder, gasoline motor—strong, handsome, speedy—very simple in construction and easily controlled.

The Lad's Car

Wheelbase 72 inches—22-inch artillery wheels—solid rubber tires—standard rack and pinion steering control—spark and throttle lever on steering column—transmission is friction belt drive, all speeds being regulated by lever on left side of car—springs are best grade full elliptic—finish is maroon with vermillion trimmings, or battleship grey with red trimmings.

Price Complete--Ready to Run—$160

Dozens of these cars are being used by boys for messenger and delivery purposes, as well as for pleasure. They are capable of 20 miles an hour, are very strong and sturdy, easily controlled and safe.

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Our handsomely printed and fully illustrated book, "The Lad's Car and How to Build It," gives detailed information as to how to construct this little automobile. **Hundreds of boys have built their own cars and saved a lot of money.** We furnish all parts that may be required at lowest possible prices. Any intelligent boy of twelve or over can do the work.

Send 20 cents today for the book of instructions containing diagrams and full details, also list of parts.

We have no agents. You buy all parts—or the car complete direct from the maker, thereby saving all commissions.

NIAGARA MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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SURBRUG'S ARCADIA PIPE MIXTURE

The tobacco with a regret.
The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.
The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE.
If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA.

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.
THE SURBRUG CO., 204 Broadway, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 974)

arbitration treaty and the settlement of the international fisheries dispute.

Mr. Bryce's resignation is more of a surprize to some Washington officials, coming at this time, than it would have been any time a year or so ago, or if President Taft had been reelected. At the time of his appointment it was pretty definitely understood here that Mr. Bryce was coming to the United States for a period of not more than two or three years. Mr. Bryce already had reached an advanced age, and practically had retired from public life. He accepted the appointment to the United States only upon the urgent demand of the late King Edward, who was anxious to send his strongest possible representative to this country.

Washington society, especially the diplomatic corps, will be sorry to learn of the resignation of Ambassador Bryce, as it will mean the departure from the city of Mrs. Bryce, who was a universal favorite here.

Mrs. Bryce before her marriage to Ambassador Bryce was Miss Elizabeth Marion Ashton, daughter of Thomas Ashton, of Fordbank, England, Mrs. Bryce was married near Manchester, Eng., in 1889, and has traveled extensively with her husband.

In London she is noted for her tact as a hostess and for the clever aid she has given her husband in his political and diplomatic career.

A MOTION-PICTURE TOWN

SEEING motion-pictures is just about as interesting to the people of Coytesville, a little New Jersey town on the Palisades of the Hudson, as hearing somebody tell an old anecdote they have heard before. To them battles, murders, highway robberies, and all that sort of thing thrown on the screens are a whole lot tamer than a fight between two Buff Cochin roosters in the village streets. And the reason is that they see all these thrilling dramas enacted before they are put on the films, and know all the make-believe tricks of the motion-picture people. Altho Coytesville is only one of several places where "photo-plays" are enacted, the work there is in all the essentials the same as it is everywhere else. Some of the clever tricks of the actors and camera men are described in the New York *Press:*

When Roosevelt came out of the African jungle he did so, from a moving-picture point of view, out of the woods of Leonia, a short distance from Coytesville. Some of the residents of Leonia did not like the idea of being a part of Africa, even in moving pictures.

But that was nothing. To show the facility with which the Jersey scenery can be adapted, the film company has recently been conducting a number of the Revolutionary battles. Ireland was freed last week several times in battles that would have put those of Hell's Kitchen to shame. Even the Boer War has not ended. Only a few days ago the "British" Lancers charged across the Jersey meadows. They did not charge sufficiently hard to suit the man behind the moving-picture camera, so they had to charge all over again, and the prompting was done through a megaphone by the manager.

Perhaps the possibilities of the land-

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scape of Coytesville will be better illustrated in a play, "The Toll of the Sea." The rocks of the Palisades were not, of course, looking out over the sea, but what did that matter? The scene of the story was there nevertheless.

A love-match that was supposed to have been in the heart of old County Kerry was really enacted in Coytesville. Another one, "The Daughter of Leah," which was supposed to have a German setting, was very much enjoyed for its original performance in the woods around Coytesville.

In all, about fifteen subsidiary companies of the film company have the settings of their plays at Coytesville. Other companies have places in the Bronx, in Westchester County, on Long Island, Staten Island, and Jersey City Heights. Sometimes the scenes are enacted in the streets of Manhattan. But in none of these is the work of the community suspended while the plays are enacted.

The other day a house was burned down in Coytesville. The people knew it was to take place in the afternoon, so at the appointed hour work came to an end and tradesmen and every one near the place were on hand for the fire.

It was some fire, too! Jack Dalton dashed into the blazing doorway and grabbed a sleepy maiden from the flames, and smothered her torn feelings with kisses. It costs something to burn up one of the small frame houses erected especially for such occasions, but it is necessary.

Just back of the place where the fire was held is the big barnlike structure of the film company. A trip through it will develop the fact that there is scenery inside it which can be used to make a Louis XIV. drawing-room or a modern police court.

In one of the latest plays brought out by this company a waif shown in the "police court" was borrowed from one of the neighbors for a little while. One day the company wanted to have a Mexican scene. There was a house in Coytesville which had just the right sort of stucco front to make it appear "Mexicany." The yard and front of the house were hired for twenty minutes or half an hour, and many palms placed on the porch. It was thereby transformed into an 18-carat Mexican house. The drama was enacted and the tenant was paid for the trouble.

Even the street-cars get into the plays sometimes. The conductors and motormen running to Coytesville have been seen throughout the country in street-car scenes. Sometimes robbers hop on the cars and the employees get in the pictures. Even a number of the residents have figured in the plays, and if any persons in San Francisco had ever lived in Coytesville they might recognize some of the citizens of the village when they walked across the screen in a moving-picture house in the Golden Gate city.

In the summer time when campers frequent the Palisades and pitch tents on the shore front they are often stirred to the point of taking the law in their own hands when they see a villain "chuck" a seemingly lifelike man over a high precipice. Of course the dummy doesn't get into much trouble by the drop, but the moving-picture machine gets startling results.

In the battle of Bunker Hill, fought last week for the fifth time in recent months, the Continentals knocked the "tar" out of

ROSENTHAL

The verdict of a *master* like Rosenthal in regard to the Pianola, simply means that you must judge the *genuine* PIANOLA Player-Piano by *its own* performance—not by merely hearing *a* player-piano.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL says: "You have placed the PIANOLA in a class of its own."

We suggest that you read "The Pianolist," a book by Gustave Kobbé—for sale at all book stores—or we should be pleased to send you a copy with our compliments if you will address Department "Z,"

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No more calling downstairs. Inter-phones mean a quiet, well-ordered home—a modern convenience that lessens old-fashioned housekeeping drudgery.

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Less than $15 will buy two Inter-phones, as illustrated, including the necessary wire, batteries, etc. They are as easy to put up as a door bell and cost no more to use. We can furnish Inter-phones direct, or through your dealer.

For other sensible Christmas gifts of everyday usefulness choose Western-Electric cooking utensils, vacuum cleaners and other household helps. If not at your dealer's, write us.

Read our Booklet No. 8023 for valuable hints on Christmas giving.

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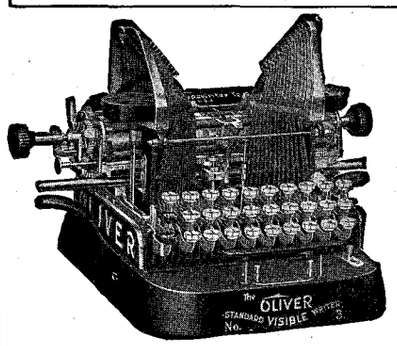
This is another great move in the plan of this Syndicate to make universal typewriting a reality.



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THE FAMOUS MODEL NO. 3 OLIVER!

The machine with the type bars that strike downward. The principle that makes visible writing mechanically practical. This Machine is So Simple that Children learn to operate it in ten minutes. Yet, so fast that experts choose it. So strong that shrewd business men select it.

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My old machine is a.....No. .....

the British soldiers in the encounter, and some of the small urchins of Coytesville got so excited over who had done most of the shooting that they carried the warfare into their own haunts and started a real "mix-up."

Practically all of the actors and "stage hands" live in New York, and go over to Coytesville every morning. Once in a while an outsider is employed as a special performer, as in the case of a daring balloonist who ascended 500 feet above the river the other day, blew up the gas-bag with an explosive, and then descended easily with a parachute. We read on:

The principals in the performances are recruited from regular theatrical companies. According to an official of the company which maintains its plant in Coytesville, one of their highest-paid actors gets about $300 a week, while the daily rate of pay is placed at $5 when they get some one to work by the day. While regular theatrical companies are paying only $2 and $3 a day for certain kinds of actors and actresses the "movies" companies are paying $5. Many have deserted the legitimate stage for a try at the moving-picture field because of the high rate of pay.

Last year alone there was placed on the market in America 234,000,000 feet of films. These were shown in approximately 15,000 theaters valued at $50,000,000.

GENERAL SAVOFF

HIS brilliant leadership of the Bulgarian Army during the past few weeks would suffice to elevate General Michael Savoff to a place among the great military geniuses of modern times, but according to a Balkan correspondent of the London *Evening News*, he has a great deal more than that to his credit. In a way the Bulgarian Army is his creation as well as his instrument. His great work, which, if correctly reported, is enough to excite the admiration of military leaders all over the world, began twenty-one years ago. We read:

When, in 1891, the omnipotent Stambouloff entrusted to him for the first time that important office, the Bulgarian Army, altho it had already emerged victorious from a battle ordeal, still lacked most of the elements of a modern military force. For three years he consecrated all the resources of an indomitable will to remodeling the system and making up the deficiencies.

The Mannlicher repeating rifle with which the Bulgarian infantry is armed was first introduced in his time, and the entire matériel of the artillery was replaced by the then best Krupp guns.

In the spring of 1897 General Savoff left the tottering cabinet of Stambouloff, in consequence of a private affair, and spent three years out of public life. He had left behind him the reputation of a first-class organizer, and nobody was astonished when in 1897 he was placed at the head of the division of Shoumla.

By training he belonged to the General Staff, but during the Servo-Bulgarian War, in 1885, he had, as commander of the left wing of the Bulgarian Army at Slivnitza, displayed real powers as active commander

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and greatly contributed to that notable victory.

At Shoumla his qualities as leader of men again shone out, and soon his division was pronounced the premier unit in the whole country. His next appointment, as Chief of the Military Academy at Sofia, offered him fresh opportunities as trainer of men, and the young officers who received their military education under his immediate supervision are now nearly all commanders of companies, filling perhaps the most responsible positions in the fighting army.

Relations between the former teacher and his pupils have always been most intimate, and are marked by an absolute trust, without which some of the recent exploits in the Thracian theater of operations would be almost inexplicable.

In 1902 it became generally known that the Army had been lagging behind the times, and consequently General Savoff was for the second time placed at the head of the War Office. At this time, we are told:

The Macedonian question had been looming up on the political horizon and the conviction was gradually settling in the mind of the nation that before very long its solution would have to be entrusted to the arbitrament of the sword. Bulgaria was at that time surrounded on all sides by ill will, and could only rely on its own efforts. The realization of this fact formed the keynote of General Savoff's second administration and the famous military law of 1904, the crowning point of his career as military organizer.

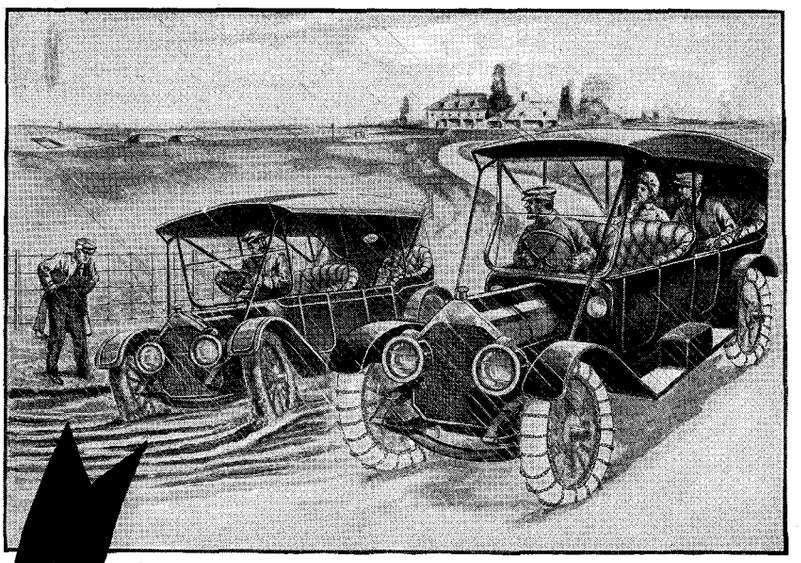
This great act aimed at nothing less than transforming the entire nation into a fighting machine. Many of the principles of his previous organization were wiped out, the whole system of reserve troops transformed, the effect being that in case of general mobilization the normal military forces of the country were increased sevenfold.

The believers in traditions looked askance at this revolution and Parliament had to be almost coerced into sanctioning it, but the results of the present mobilization have entirely justified the daring innovation.

This was, however, only one part of the stupendous work which General Savoff performed during the years 1902-07. The armament of the artillery was entirely renovated; the engineering troops were for the first time placed on a sound footing, and a special school was opened for the training of reserve officers, which, in the course of some ten years, has supplied the Army with nearly 3,000 officers, most of them men of university and college education.

Having brought to a successful termination his herculean program, General Savoff once more retired, in 1908, into private life. But he did not abandon his keen interest in the Army, and quite recently has been contributing to various periodicals sensational articles on the necessity of appointing in time of peace a commander-in-chief, who would lead the armies when the day of reckoning came.

Many were of the opinion that he was thus offering his own candidature for that all-important post, and it must be admitted that he was proclaimed by all the younger



That Letter Tells the Story

Everybody who drives a car has at one time or another had some experience with "skidding." **Your** experience may not have been costly; it may not have been very serious. You have been lucky perhaps. The time will come when you will be "up against it" and then you will lament that your foresight was not as keen as your hindsight.

Has your own experience or that of others taught you no lesson? Are you still taking your life in your hands by neglecting to take the necessary precaution against skidding? Are you still unwisely depending on rubber alone for the safety of yourself, the occupants of your car and other road users? ***There is only one way*** to be sure of perfect control and safe, comfortable driving through deep mud, treacherous sand or on slippery pavements, and that is—equip all four wheels of your car with

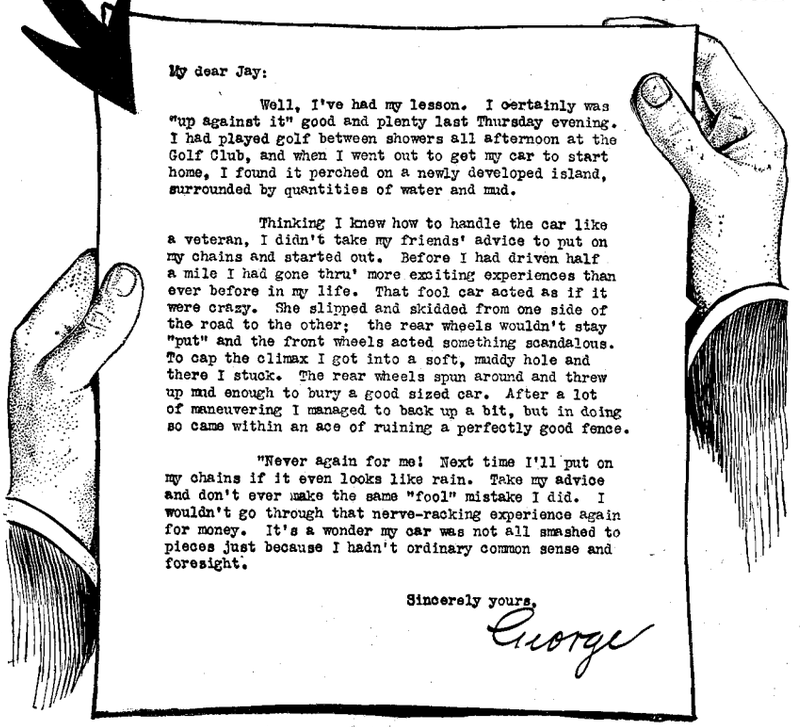
Weed Anti-Skid Chains

Dangerous Conditions are constantly arising. Slippery roads are always imminent. An accident is liable to occur almost any time. Laying aside the ***personal injury*** which confronts you and your passengers, ***are you wise*** to risk the ***expense for repairs,*** and for personal injury ***liability,*** when disaster can be avoided by merely taking the ordinary precaution of carrying Weed Chains with you and putting them on when road conditions demand?

On the rear tires they afford perfect traction and adequate brake control.

On the front tires they act as ladders to enable the front wheels to easily climb out of mud-ruts, car-tracks and all uneven places in pavements or roads—always insuring absolute steering control, eliminating all chance of the front wheel skid. If you haven't a set of ***Weed Chains,*** or if you have a pair for the rear tires only, ***get a full equipment*** now. Delay is dangerous. Stop at your dealer's today and ***Weed Chain your car to safety.***

WEED CHAIN TIRE GRIP CO., 28 Moore St., New York



My dear Jay:

Well, I've had my lesson. I certainly was "up against it" good and plenty last Thursday evening. I had played golf between showers all afternoon at the Golf Club, and when I went out to get my car to start home, I found it perched on a newly developed island, surrounded by quantities of water and mud.

Thinking I knew how to handle the car like a veteran, I didn't take my friends' advice to put on my chains and started out. Before I had driven half a mile I had gone thru' more exciting experiences than ever before in my life. That fool car acted as if it were crazy. She slipped and skidded from one side of the road to the other; the rear wheels wouldn't stay "put" and the front wheels acted something scandalous. To cap the climax I got into a soft, muddy hole and there I stuck. The rear wheels spun around and threw up mud enough to bury a good sized car. After a lot of maneuvering I managed to back up a bit, but in doing so came within an ace of ruining a perfectly good fence.

"Never again for me! Next time I'll put on my chains if it even looks like rain. Take my advice and don't ever make the same "fool" mistake I did. I wouldn't go through that nerve-racking experience again for money. It's a wonder my car was not all smashed to pieces just because I hadn't ordinary common sense and foresight.

Sincerely yours,

George

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Better light brings trade and good will. People buy best and most in stores where they can see perfectly without strain or effort. Good light also avoids mistakes.

What is perfect light?

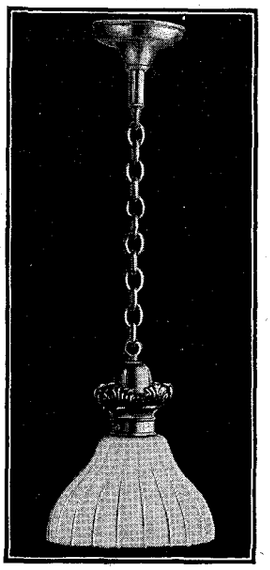
Plenty of light without glare — and where you want it most.

What will it cost?

About the same as ordinary light—probably less.

How can you get it?

By using the right lamps and the right shades or globes—the one is as important as the other.



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generations of the Bulgarian officers as the future leader of the nation in arms. His whole career has been a long chain of daring conceptions, and every Bulgarian instinctively felt that a resolute will backed by sober calculation could alone enable the younger kingdom to grapple successfully with the mighty problem which European diplomacy had bequeathed to it in 1878.

Of all the leaders which the stormy events in Bulgaria during the last twenty-five years have brought to the forefront, no one combines in a more perfect degree these two supreme qualities of leadership than General Savoff, and never has a fateful appointment, decreed in an hour of solemn responsibility, been greeted with a more unanimous chorus of approval.

Thus far events have fully confirmed the wisdom of the choice; what remains is the secret of the gods.

A USEFUL LIFE

A REMARKABLE story of unselfish devotion to human welfare came from Elizabethport, N. J., the other day when the newspapers announced the death of the Very Rev. Dean Martin Gessner, for forty years rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of that city. A sketch we take from the New York *Sun* of Dean Gessner's career would be an unusual narrative if it contained only an account of his official work, his charities, and his personal peculiarities, but it is made doubly interesting by the story of his courageous fight against the saloon and the saloon power. If he had lived six days longer, he would have been eighty-seven. We read:

Dean Gessner, who was familiarly known as "the grand old man of the Port," went to Elizabethport in the days when there was much lawlessness and proceeded at once to apply remedies to the free and easy spirit of that region. He attributed much of the poverty and wrongdoing in that part of Elizabeth to the influence of the ginmill, and declared warfare on the saloon and the saloon power, which he continued with much vigor up to within recent years.

As a result of his fearless denunciation of the authorities who swore to uphold the laws and didn't, his attacks from the pulpit on the saloon-keepers, and the visitation of his personal displeasure upon men who spent most of their time in barrooms, he accomplished much for the betterment of not only the "Port," but of the entire city. Many a city official who had winked at excise violations caught tongue lashings in private and public from the fearless priest, and all had the most wholesome respect for him.

In the earlier days of his "crusade against rum," whenever Father Gessner met a parishioner on the street with a can of beer for home consumption, he would spill the beer into the gutter and deliver straightway a temperance lecture which, in very many cases, bore fruit.

A story was told to-day of Father Gessner to the effect that once one of his women parishioners with the family can clutched in her hand saw the good priest coming and knew she would be in for it if he got a peep inside the pail. To avoid trouble she

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crossed a lot to a patient-looking nanny goat and placing the pail in position started to milk her.

The priest never minced matters from his pulpit in denouncing the liquor traffic, and city officials, and many a time he went to the City Hall with fire in his eyes to deliver caustic addresses to the men whom he held responsible for the excise violations. It has been said that numberless members of his parishioners, after signing consents to the location of saloons near their homes, withdrew their signatures after a talking to by the parish priest.

Father Gessner was born in Bavaria, Germany, on November 11, 1825, and came to America as a young man. He settled in Newark and made hats for a living. The Rev. Father McQuaid, afterward Bishop of Rochester, was then rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and took a great liking to him, sending him to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, Md. Father Gessner studied theology at the University of Innsbrück, Tyrol, Austria, and took a course in church architecture at Heidelberg. He was ordained at Innsbrück on July 23, 1863, the festival of St. Ann, whom he thereafter revered as his patron saint.

Father Gessner was assigned to a mission parish in Cape May County by Bishop Bailey, and traveled on horseback from town to town within a radius of forty miles to look after the spiritual needs of his people. He established the Catholic Church at Millville, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in May. In January, 1873, he was transferred to St. Patrick's parish, Elizabethport.

He found a small parish and a small school. For twenty years he never took a cent of his salary, giving it to the church, and now the parish has a church property valued at $1,500,000 on which there is not a dollar of debt. It includes among other buildings the only combined parochial grammar and high school in the State.

The subjects most dear to Father Gessner's heart were the education of children and his fight against intemperance.

Father Gessner had old-fashioned notions. He cared nothing for dress, and once had a pair of boots he had worn for twenty years. He disliked display of any kind, and never permitted flowers to be brought into his church at funerals. He was the most punctual of men, and invariably started funeral masses on scheduled time even tho the funeral party had not arrived.

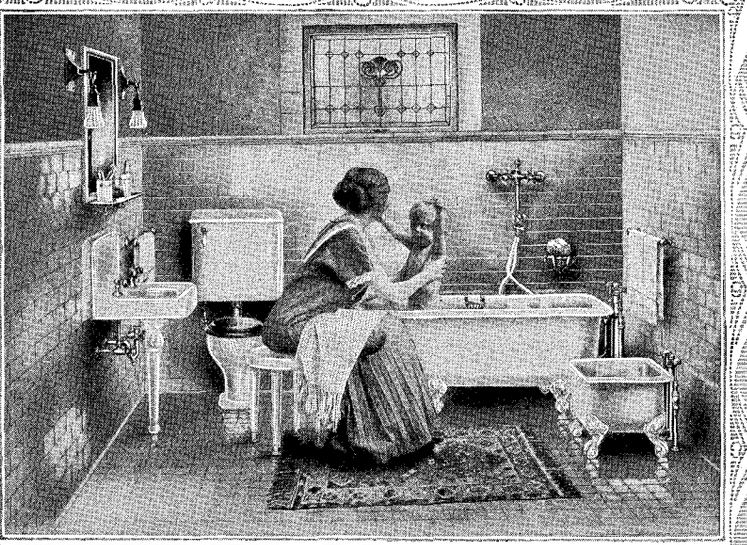
He did not have a telephone in his rectory and none of his parishioners recall ever having seen him use one.

He loved children and animals, and in the years gone by made his trips about the city with a pet dog. Corner loafers readily recognized the dog and fled from their hang-outs before the priest came along.

It is said that Father Gessner never performed a marriage ceremony for a pair of his parishioners without having a heart-to-heart talk with them in his rectory several days in advance of the wedding.

The old priest, who lived his life for others, died without leaving any estate. All he had he gave in his lifetime to the Church and to persons who needed it.

Dean Gessner paid the expenses of the education of seventeen priests, nearly all of whom he taught Latin and Greek before they went to college. He also was re-



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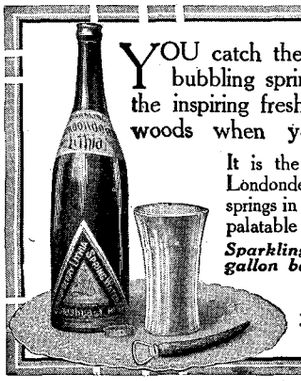

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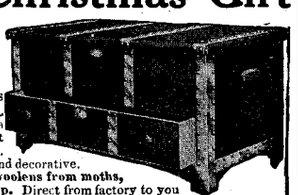

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A SANE PUGILIST

TOMMY BURNS, for a short time heavyweight champion prize-fighter, is what some of our reformers might term "a brand plucked from the burning." Burns did not go into the saloon business, as many pugilists do, but turned to a peaceful, domestic life, with what most of us would consider a fair-sized fortune. In view of the fact that the prize-ring as a sporting institution has by no means been elevated during the last three or four years, it is interesting to read of how, on retiring from the profession, a popular fighter sought respectability and business success, and not a career as grog-consumer or dispenser on the Bowery. Burns' story is told by the New York *World:*

During his time in the prize-ring Burns was remarkably successful in gathering both fame and fortune. He was a short, stocky fellow, with a smooth, pleasant face that gave no indication of the fighting-spirit in him. Outside the ring Burns might easily pass in any company as a well-bred, suave man of business. The business instinct was as strongly developed in him as the fighting-spirit.

Burns was a famous la crosse player on a team which held the Canadian championship. He played, too, with the Detroit Athletic Club. One night he sat at the ringside in the club to see some amateur bouts. One of the heavyweight contenders failed to show up. Just for a joke Tommy climbed into the ring, urged on by his friends, and volunteered to act as substitute. He knocked his man cold in a round. That gave him a notion that fighting might be more interesting than la crosse. He became a professional boxer, won many minor battles, traveled to the Pacific coast, whipt Jim Flynn, Jack O'Brien, and others who could lend fame to his name.

After that Burns began a tour of the world to "cinch" his claim to the world's heavyweight championship. He first knocked out Gunner Moir, champion of England. then Paddy Roche, champion of

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Ireland, then Bill Squires, Australian champion, in Paris. Having subjugated Europe, fistically, Tommy went to Australia, where he knocked out " Bill " Lang, champion of Australia. He was now world's champion beyond a doubt. Incidentally he had earned a fortune, for his keen business sense had enabled him to make remarkably good terms for every bout.

After Lang he fought Jack Johnson in Australia, receiving $30,000 in cash for his share of the purse, altho suffering his first defeat. He was not knocked out. The police stopt the bout in the 14th round when Burns was weak from the effect of two knockdowns.

In less than a year Tommy Burns cleared over $150,000 in the ring and on the stage. This still stands as a world's record.

Burns was one of the fiercest and most fearless fighters that ever held a championship. When he lost to Jack Johnson he weighed just 163 pounds; the negro scaled 210.

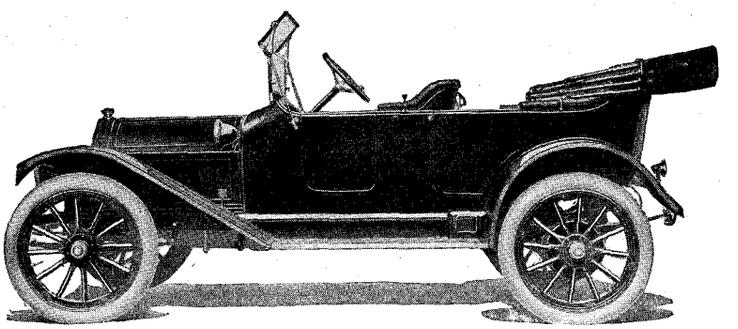
Burns concluded that it would be wise to leave the ring. He would be champion or nothing, and he had always fought under a terrific handicap in weight and size. So he returned to America, made his home in Calgary, Canada, and went into business. His wife, who had been a school-teacher in California, had always wished for this change. She didn't like boxing.

Since settling in Canada Burns, with his real-estate deals and the big furnishing store that he owns, has added greatly to his fortune. He is now worth more than a quarter of a million. He is proud of his old fighting skill, and his success in business, but proudest of all of Miss Patricia Brusso Burns, who has been a member of the Burns family for just seven months.

THE CROSS OF ST. SOPHIA

"AT LAST we will plant the cross once more on the dome of the Divine Wisdom," was the thought that sprang into the mind of every Bulgarian soldier when war with Turkey was declared. This idea has been thrust deeply into the Bulgarian soul by inheritance and education for long generations. The Church of St. Sophia is to them almost what the Holy Sepulcher was to the Crusaders back in the Middle Ages. The old church, which is one of the most remarkable monuments to the genius of Christianity, and some of its traditions are the subject of a timely article in the New York *Times:*

Every Bulgarian child is taught in his history class that in the tenth century his Slav ancestors were still pagans, and that the Greeks, then the most powerful nation, were urging them to join Christianity. About the middle of that century a deputation of Bulgarian grandees were invited to Constantinople by the Byzantine Emperor. They had hardly set foot in the imperial city when they were hurried to the famous Church of St. Sophia to attend divine service. Such was the impression made on the minds of the sturdy pagans by the splendor of the celebration that, without waiting for further persuasion, they returned home in haste, and being admitted before their own Emperor, the spokesman of the party exprest himself in words akin to these:



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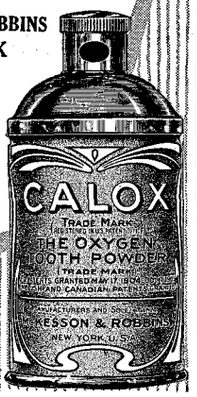

"We have obeyed you in proceeding to Constantinople, where we were taken to the Church of St. Sophia immediately upon our arrival. This church is a celestial spot on this earth. The sights that enchanted our eyes and the music that charmed our ears therein could not have originated on earth. We, therefore, can not doubt that these Byzantines are followers of the only true creed, in which we ourselves are now devout believers."

The Bulgarian King is said to have been profoundly imprést by the remarks of his emissaries, and forthwith embraced Christianity.

Thus runs the legend of the conversion of the Bulgarians to the faith of the Cross. Hence it is that the name of St. Sophia has more than a passing lure to them. Nine centuries have elapsed since that event. Its memory, however, has not been dimmed by the shadow of all these passing years. Nor could forgetfulness have been in the ascendant, since throughout all this period the supreme head of the Bulgarian Church, the Exarch as he is called, has always resided in the capital of the Sultans. Not even when the kingdom was freed from the Turkish yoke in 1878 was the Exarchate removed to a Bulgarian city. No wonder, then, that these valiant peasants of the Balkans look upon this war as holy.

This famous church, one of the most remarkable monuments of the genius of Christianity, stands in the midst of a strictly Mohammedan quarter in the heart of Constantinople. Since the day on which Byzance fell into the hands of the Turks, its walls have resounded with the chant of the muezzin and the monotonous recital of the Koran instead of the melodious Greek liturgy sung according to the orthodox rites.

The edifice was built in the first half of the sixth century on the Augusteum, which was a spacious court, on one side of which lay the palace of the Byzantine emperors. It is unique in the annals of architecture. The whole known world of the time was ransacked for riches for it. From ancient Ephesus the city magistrates sent a gift of four marble columns of the softest shade of green taken from the site of the ruins of the famous temple of Diana. These support the large galleries. Rome, which had about that time handed over the mastery of the world to its eastern rival, contributed likewise in a generous manner. Eight porphyry columns that were originally part of the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek were sent by its citizens. Whatever could be taken from the most famous temples of antiquity was conveyed to St. Sophia. The temple hence presents a diversified aspect in its interior that does not fail to please.

According to Greek historians, more than 10,000 men were engaged day and night in the work of construction during the six years of its building. The most famous of Byzantine emperors, Justinian, directed the work clad as an ordinary laborer. Silver of the value of $200,000 was used in making various ornaments. The

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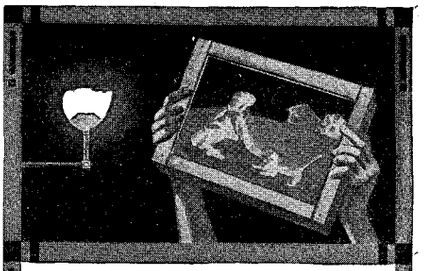

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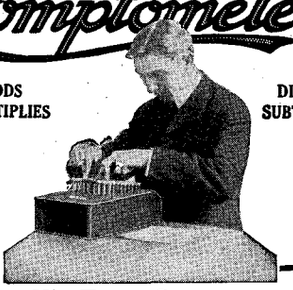

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holy vases were of the purest gold, in which gems of inestimable value were set. Various historians assert that over $5,000,000 were spent on this building by Justinian alone.

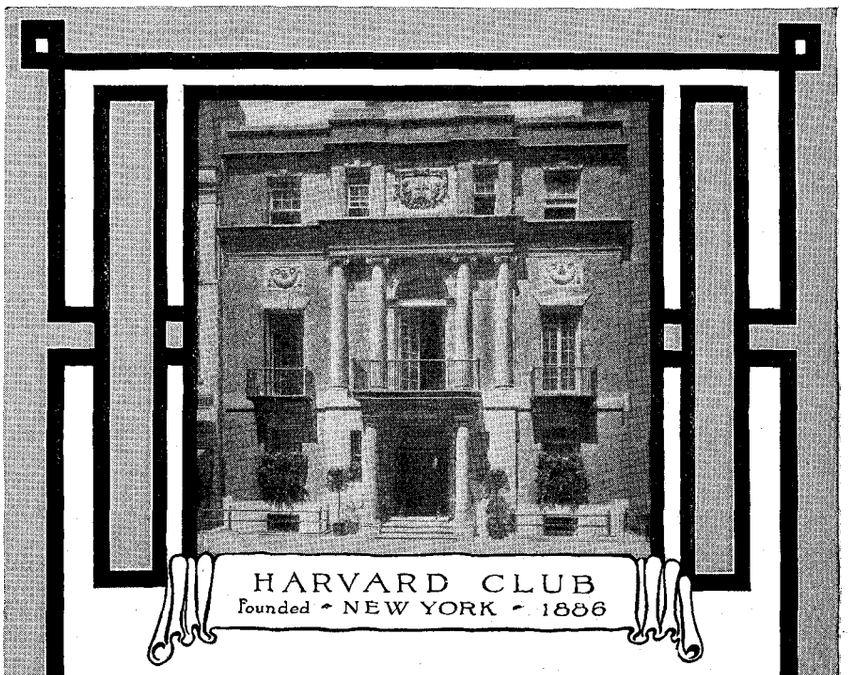
Piety played a large part in the whole undertaking, as every brick used for the dome was inscribed with sentences from the gospels, and relics of saints were placed in the mortar that held the bricks together. And it is said that the workmen performed their labor while listening to religious choirs. To quote again:

The most noteworthy feature of the edifice is its dome. It represents the materialization of one of the boldest conceptions in the history of architecture, for it was here that a circular structure was first laid over a rectangular base. This departure was due to the daring of Anthemius of Thrales, one of the most renowned engineers of antiquity. The problem was solved by the building of a huge square formed by columns the heads of which were connected by arches to one another. It was found that by simply fitting the corner of this frame to the crown of the arch the resulting uppermost surface was that of a circle whereon the dome could be conveniently erected. This is the famous pendentive of Byzantine architecture.

The diameter of this remarkable dome is 107 feet, and its height is 40 feet. These proportions impress one with the idea of beholding a huge inverted bowl above one's head. Everything appears to hang in mid-air, so much so that the boldness of the execution can not pass unnoticed. A row of small windows, some forty in number, are pierced at the base. This produces effects of surpassing beauty, for the light is thereby not only softly dispersed, but is also uniformly distributed. It is narrated that Justinian had abstained from inspecting the building, shortly before its completion, and that when the day of inauguration arrived, the only remark he could make was: "O Solomon, I have surpassed thee indeed!"

During the days when Constantinople was a Christian city, the base of the dome was covered with mystic representations of the Virgin and the Saints, which were executed mostly in beautiful mosaics. Today, as one stands below the dome, the eye, cast upward, meets huge discs on which gilded Arabic inscriptions have been painted against a green background. The only vestige of Christianity still in evidence is represented by the wings of huge mosaic archangels, which have been carelessly overlooked by the Turks. It must be stated in all fairness, however, that the obliteration of Christian pictures has been confined to whitewashing the Byzantine paintings.

Many are the legends connected with the edifice. One of the most universally spread is connected with the fall of Constantinople, and is known to every Christian in the Balkans. The terrified populace sought shelter within the church, and the Turkish soldiery, bent on massacre, swarmed in. Terror was communicated to the priests, and they endeavored to escape in the crowd. One, however, stood undaunted, a wooden cross in his uplifted hand, calling on God to work a miracle. A Turkish janizary approached him with drawn sword,



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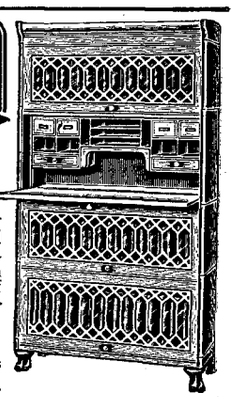

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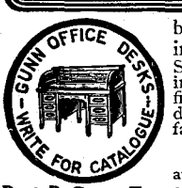

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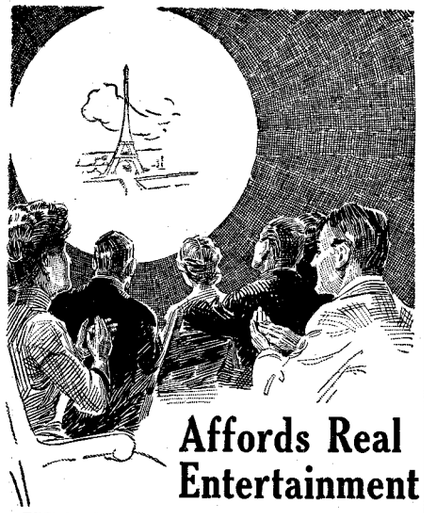

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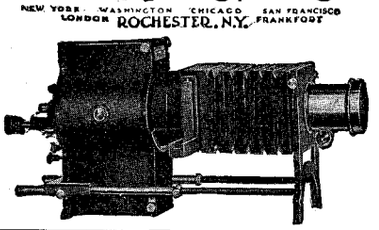

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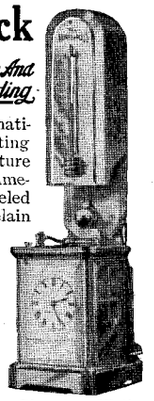

Placed on Wall in Living Room

and was about to make short work of him, when the walls behind opened and swallowed him up. At the same time a loud voice was heard to proclaim that a regenerated Christian nation would again be the possessor of the sanctuary. Every Christian soldier approaching Constantinople knows this tale.

PRESIDENT McCREA AND HIS SUCCESSOR

THE resignation of James McCrea as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week, because of impaired health and a desire to rest after many years of hard work and heavy responsibilities, means that the railway world will lose a distinguished leader. Mr. McCrea started pretty close to the bottom and rose to as high a position as ever existed in the railroad business, tho, of course, he never wielded as much power as the late E. H. Harriman and some other financial geniuses who consolidated and controlled rather than operated great transportation systems. His remarkably active life up to the day he resigned is sketched briefly by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

Mr. McCrea became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad January 2, 1907, following the death of Alexander J. Cassatt in December, 1906. He followed, perhaps, the greatest president of the company, a man who dreamed great dreams and saw large visions. It fell to Mr. McCrea's lot to undertake the wonderful work of the New York improvements, namely, tunneling two rivers and building the monumental station, which is admittedly one of the greatest engineering feats of its kind in the world.

Mr. McCrea has been a laborer in the company's service, that is, a man who has toiled hard. He is regarded as more skilled as an operating official than as a financier. He has not the constructive ability which distinguished Mr. Cassatt, but is a conscientious, earnest, and painstaking official. Whether it is because of a temperamental bent or because conditions in recent years have been such as to suggest caution, Mr. McCrea has hesitated to strike out on large constructive lines. His policy of economy has been adhered to until conditions arose which made it absolutely necessary for large expenditures to be made. The revival of business is a case in point.

Mr. McCrea's duties as an executive began about 1885, when he took charge of the operation of the company's Western system, which then required the constant financial aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad. With what thoroughness it was accomplished the development of the lines west of Pittsburgh testifies. These lines are today as profitable as the Pennsylvania Railroad itself. Mr. McCrea served in various executive positions, leaving the Western lines as first vice-president, to succeed Mr. Cassatt as president. He had been elected a director of the Pennsylvania June 9, 1899.

The administration of Mr. McCrea has undoubtedly been clean and, altho its forcefulness has been less pronounced than that which can be found elsewhere in the company's history, there has been great progress made.

True, the Pennsylvania station in New York is Mr. Cassatt's monument, but Mr. McCrea was the man who carried out the

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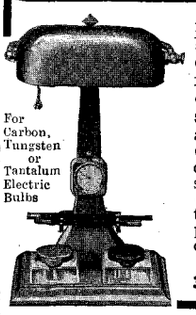

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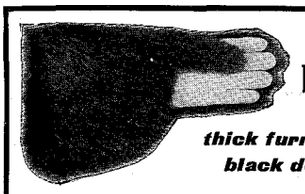

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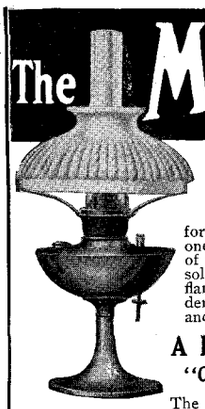

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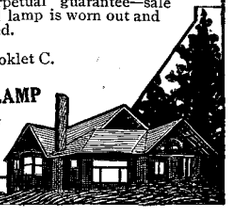

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plans of that wizard, and he will, therefore, go down in the company's history as the builder, beside Mr. Cassatt, who was the creator of that station.

It was necessary for Mr. McCrea to finance the greater part of the funds used in the construction of the New York improvement. This was, perhaps, his first great work. Other important results of Mr. McCrea's work are summarized as follows:

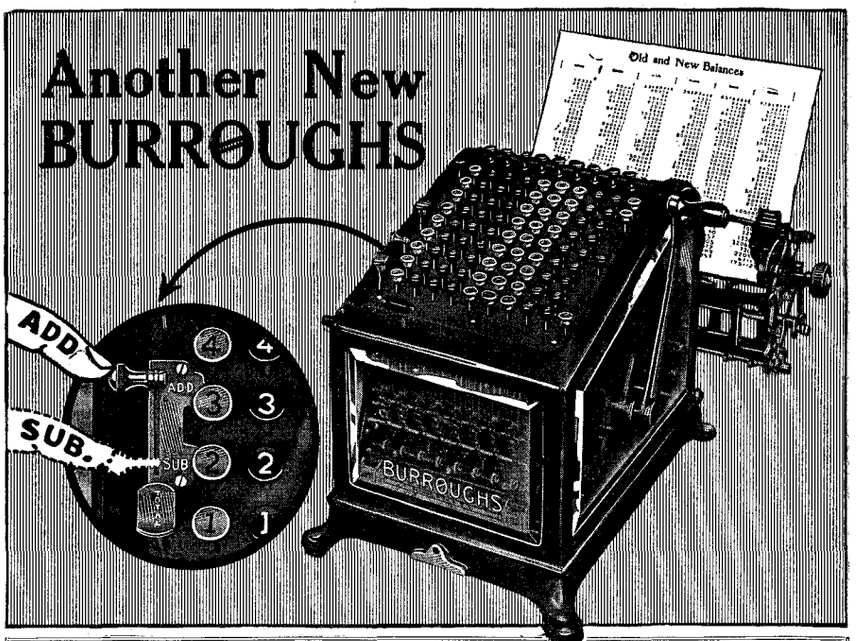
He finished the notable revision of the line and grade on the Main Line and on the old Western Pennsylvania Railroad, the Hollidaysburg yard and the elevation of the tracks in Camden. He improved the Western New York and Pennsylvania, completed the new station at Washington, the elevation of the tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington in Washington and the large Northumberland classification yard.

He built the new station in Baltimore and finished the Mount Vernon and Orangeville yards in that city. He inaugurated the fast electrification service from Newark to New York, the six-track system between Trenton and New York Bay, and the New York Connecting Railway linking the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems. Grade-crossing elimination in many cities, notably in Bristol and the Kensington branch in this city, was accomplished, and the Long Island electrification and the improvement of extensive terminals have been steadily prosecuted. Mr. McCrea concluded the purchase of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, the connecting link between the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington system and Norfolk, and the lease of the Northern Central has been recommended.

During the administration of Mr. McCrea the expansion of the Western system has been little less notable than that of the East. Track elevation in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Alleghany City and Columbus was finished and extensive yard improvements and additional tracks have been added to the Pennsylvania Company and the Pan Handle Company. Plans have been prepared for a new union station in Chicago, and preliminary plans for new terminals at other points are in preparation. Extensive additions to the equipment of the lines East and West have been made under Mr. McCrea's direction, with larger capacity locomotives and steel cars to enable the lines of the Pennsylvania system to meet traffic demands. During Mr. McCrea's régime the Pennsylvania has given great encouragement to agricultural development all over its lines and aid in the opening of new markets for the farmers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's general business methods are probably much like those of other large systems, but it seems to have kept on fairly good terms with the public and thus escaped the teeth of the severer kind of muck-rake and avoided a good many Federal prosecutions. Mr. McCrea is said to be largely responsible for this policy of conciliation with the shipping public, and a rather unusual regard for the rules laid down by statute and by state and interstate railroad commissions. We read on:

When Mr. McCrea took hold of the Pennsylvania Railroad he not only had to



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overcome adverse business conditions, but he was confronted with new problems in railroad operation and management which many Federal and State regulations created. Radical legislation governing rates caused general confusion and embarrassed the entire transportation system of the country.

Mr. McCrea, with others, made several trips to Washington to plead with the President for permission to increase freight rates. The cost of material, the increase in wages and enormous increase in taxation had made it necessary for the executives of the roads to seek urgent relief. Mr. McCrea throughout this entire period maintained a conservative attitude, and by diligently pursuing a careful course succeeded in bringing the Pennsylvania Railroad out of the dilemma in which it was placed to a point where only recently its earnings amounted to the greatest in its history.

Not the least of his achievements was his accomplishment in preventing a strike several years ago, which would have involved the entire system if the negotiations with the trainmen and conductors had not been brought to a successful conclusion.

Mr. McCrea was one of the strong supporters of the Pennsylvania Railroad pension system. He did much to strengthen this beneficial institution, and it is suggested as indicative of its generosity that his resignation means not so much a surrender of the emolument which he would enjoy if he were retiring at seventy years of age, as, perhaps, a gift to the fund by virtue of his early withdrawal.

Mr. McCrea's successor, Samuel Rea, is another giant of his class, altho his name is by no means a household word outside of railroad circles. *The Public Ledger* tells us who he is:

Samuel Rea is only fifty-seven years of age. He is the man upon whom Mr. McCrea had to lean throughout the whole work of construction of the New York improvements. In fact, Mr. Rea had that entire work under his care. His engineering skill was put into every stone and beam of the structure.

As vice-president of the company, Mr. Rea had charge of extensions, engineering, and accounting. While it is true that Henry Tatnall, vice-president in charge of finance, is nominally the financier of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the fact remains that not a move was made in the financial department without Samuel Rea's O.K.

This latitude allowed Mr. Rea is a tribute to his skill as a railroad man.

As president of the company he will probably be found more aggressive than Mr. McCrea has been. The two men have this in common—they are extremely tenacious in their convictions; to be swerved from them the arguments and facts must be overwhelming. Like Mr. McCrea, Mr. Rea is a man very approachable, but business is always business with him during business hours, and it is only in the boardroom when the conversation period arrives that one sees the social side of these men. Mr. Rea is an ardent Presbyterian.

Mr. Rea began his career with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1871, as chainman and rodman. The panic of 1873 led to his withdrawal from the company's service, but in 1875 he is again found working for the company in the engineering corps. He rose rapidly in the ranks until,

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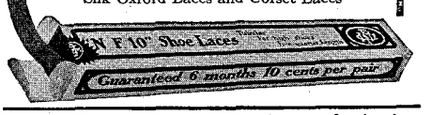

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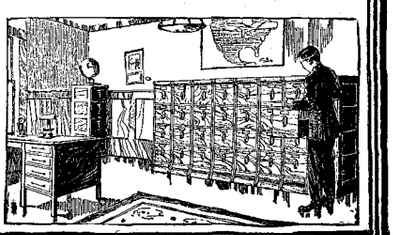

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in 1899, he reached the title of fourth vice-president.

When the practise of designating the vice-presidents numerically was discontinued, Mr. Rea was elected vice-president on May 8, 1912. When Mr. Cassatt's successor was to be chosen the belief was general that Mr. Rea would be the company's next president owing to the fact that he was so closely associated with Mr. Cassatt in connection with the New York improvements.

For many years Mr. Rea was interested in the project to bridge the Hudson River from Hoboken to New York City, and thus establish in the metropolis a terminus for the railroads using ferries from the New Jersey side. He was one of the incorporators of the North River Bridge Company, chartered by an act of Congress to build that bridge.

When other railroad companies failed to join the Pennsylvania Railroad in the project to bridge the Hudson, and after a careful examination and report on the entire project by engineering experts, the Pennsylvania Railroad determined to build its own tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers, with a large station in the heart of New York. After this plan had been fully approved by Mr. Cassatt and the board of directors, Mr. Rea was given direct charge of what is known as the most important piece of engineering work in this country. In recognition of the scope of this great work and of its public utility, the University of Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1910, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science.

As a part of this project may be considered the construction of the New York Connecting Railroad jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, which, with the tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will form a through route for railroad transportation between the Southern, Western, and New England States.

Mr. Rea is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London. He is the author of "The Railways Terminating in London," a comprehensive study based on laborious personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the English railway systems.

With Mr. Rea's advancement the entire officialdom of the company is now guessing who shall be his successor as vice-president. While the vice-presidents are not any longer numerically distinguished, a change from the old system having been made soon after John B. Thayer's death on the *Titanic*, it is generally recognized that W. W. Atterbury is next in line to Mr. Rea, as vice-president in charge of operation.

George Dallas Dixon is vice-president in charge of traffic; Henry Tatnall, vice-president in charge of finance; and W. Heyward Myers, vice-president in charge of real estate purchases and insurance. If the list of vice-presidents is to remain as it is, it is suggested that one of these three will be considered as a candidate for vice-president when the moving up is to take place: A. C. Shand, chief engineer; S. C. Long, general manager; and Joseph Wood, first vice-president of the lines west.

Definition.—Optimism is Worry on a spree.—*Judge.*

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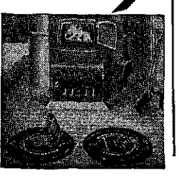

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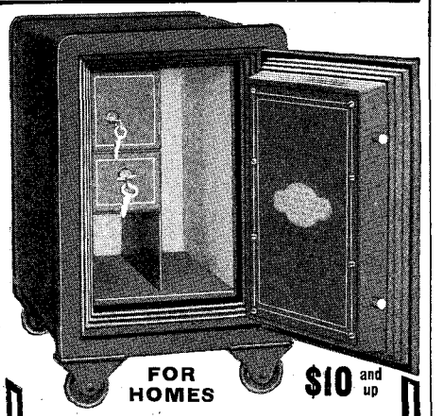

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Keen Cut.—"Would you marry him if you were me?"

"I'd marry any one that asked me, if I were you."—*Houston Post.*

In Luck.—"The codfish," said the professor, "lays more than a million eggs."

"It is mighty lucky for the codfish that she doesn't have to cackle over every egg," said a student who came from a farm.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Another Dog.—GRIGGS—"Lost money in that stock deal, did you? Say, let me give you a pointer."

BRIGGS—"No you don't. No more pointers for me. What I'm looking for now is a retriever."—*Boston Transcript.*

Got the Hay.—ZOO SUPERINTENDENT—"What was all the rumpus out here this morning?"

ATTENDANT—"The bull moose and the elephant were fighting over their feed."

"What happened?"

"The donkey ate it."—*Life.*

Hard on Wagner.—"Which do you consider the most melodious Wagnerian opera?" asked Mrs. Cumrox.

"There are several I haven't heard, aren't there?" rejoined her husband.

"Yes."

"Then I guess it's one of them."—*Washington Star.*

Tough Indeed.—"More tough luck," whispered his wife.

"Well, what now?" he muttered.

"You know Miss Green never sings without her music?"

"Yes."

"Well, she's brought her music."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Angel of Scanty Creek.—Miss Laura Gaston Young, the belle of Scanty Creek, dropt in on ye correspondent last Saturday and left us a mess of artichokes, a persimmon-fed 'possum, and enough red peppers and "sweet 'taters" to "season" and "trim" the varmint. Call again, Wingless Seraph!—*Memphis News-Scimitar.*

Post-mortem Chat.—Two Irishmen were working on the roof of a building one day when one made a misstep and fell to the ground. The other leaned over and called:

"Are yez dead or alive, Mike?"

"O'im alive," said Mike, feebly.

"Sure you're such a liar Oi don't know whether to belave yez or not."

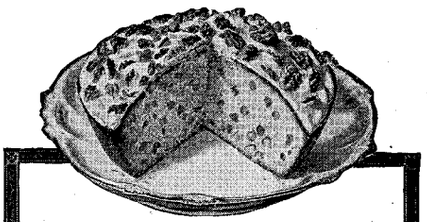
"Well, then, Oi must be dead," said Mike, "for yez would never dare to call me a liar if Oi wor aloive."—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Implements.—The small daughter of the house was busily setting the table for expected company when her mother called to her:

"Put down three forks at each place, dear."

Having made some observations on her own account when the expected guests had dined with her mother before, she inquired thoughtfully:

"Shall I give Uncle John three knives?"—*Kansas City Star.*



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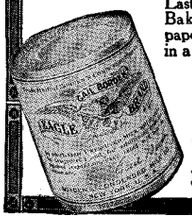
RECIPE—Cream one scant cup butter, add gradually one and one-half cups sugar, then the beaten yolks of three eggs and flavor to taste. Mix and sift together three cups flour and one teaspoon baking powder. Dilute two tablespoons Borden's Condensed Milk with half a cup of water. Add the milk and flour alternately to the first mixture, a little at a time; then add one cup walnut kernels. Lastly add the beaten whites. Bake in pans lined with greased paper, from forty to fifty minutes, in a moderate oven.



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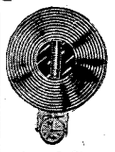

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Too Confident.—FRIEND—"Why do you still call him Baby?"

PARENT—"We named him for a loser."—*New York Sun.*

Complimentary.—LAWYER (to judge)—"I admit that my client called the plaintiff an ox, but, seeing the price of meat, I consider that rather as a compliment than an insult."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

How It's Done.—GABE—"What is culture?"

STEVE—"Culture is when you speak of the House Beautiful when you mean the beautiful house."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Duress.—"I am afraid you have said things you'll be sorry for," said the prudent friend.

"Of course I have," replied the orator. "But the men who are supervising this campaign convinced me that I'd be still sorrier if I didn't say them."—*Washington Star.*

Her Idea.—FATHER—"Do you think you can support my daughter in better style than that to which she has been accustomed?"

SUITOR—"Privately, and between you and me, sir, I believe Mabel's idea that I can is one of the reasons why she is leaving home."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Only Half.—PLATITUDINOUS PERSON—"I suppose, my dear Mr. Gotrox, that you have used 'Make hay while the sun shines,' as your life's motto?"

MR. GOTROX—"Certainly, sir, certainly! But that's only half of it. You should add that I made the hay from the grass other people let grow under their feet."—*Judge.*

City Orders.—The bank, in consequence of a farmer's failure, had to finance a large farm, and last spring the man they had put in charge of it wired to the London manager of the bank: "Lambing begins next month. If drought continues will result in total loss."

"Postpone lambing till further orders," wired back the resourceful London manager.—*London Opinion.*

Real Trouble.—FIRST EXCITED R.R. OFFICIAL—"Heard the news?"

SECOND SAME THING—"Oh, not so bad. Only five killed—two of 'em brakemen."

FIRST—"But, my heavens, didn't you know that along with that vaudeville baggage we were carrying Jungleo, the $200,000 trained baboon? The wreck drove him crazy, and the owner's getting ready to sue the road for his full value."—*Puck.*

Family Rumpus.

(*Bulgarians have taken Adam.*—*News Item.*)

It was there in the Garden of—Allah,
The Turks started in to raise Cain,
And we have it by cable,
The Bulgars weren't Abel
Their valorous ire to restrain.

And when Eve with its shadows had fallen
The victors caught all as they fled
And glad that they had 'em
They promptly took Adam,
And gave the Turks Hades instead.
—*New York Evening Sun.*

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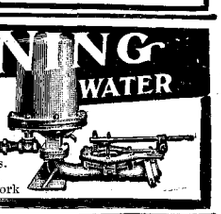

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 8.—News of the occupation of Salonica by the Greeks is confirmed by cable dispatches.

General Jose Maria Valladeres, Honduran insurrectionist leader, is assassinated in the streets of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

November 10.—Fearing a massacre of noncombatants, the Turkish authorities order a disarmament of the populace of Constantinople.

James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, resigns, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is chosen to succeed him.

November 11.—The British Royal Commission of Divorce recommends equality of the sexes before the law and an extension of the grounds for divorce.

November 12.—Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, is assassinated in Madrid by Manuel Pariñas Sareiata, who then committed suicide.

Turkey asks Bulgaria to grant an armistice.

November 13.—A meeting of the House of Commons is broken up by a riot led by Unionists angered by the presentation by Premier Asquith of a resolution rescinding a so-called "snap" vote of November 11 which defeated a Liberal amendment to the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Domestic

November 9.—The Bureau of Pensions reports that $4,383,368,163 in war pensions has been paid out since the founding of the Republic.

November 10.—Clement A. Griscom, for many years a leading figure in the American marine transportation business, dies at his home in Philadelphia.

The election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency is celebrated by about ten thousand Filipinos, including Emilio Aguinaldo, at Manila because of Democratic assurances that the Philippines will be given their independence with American protection.

Charles Page Bryan resigns as American Ambassador to Japan.

November 11.—Secretary of War Stimson forbids the building of 1,000-foot piers at Hoboken, N. J.

November 13.—Fifteen persons are killed in a train wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad near Indianapolis.

James McCrea resigns as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Samuel Rea is named as his successor.

President Taft fixes the Panama Canal toll rates at $1.20 per ton for vessels carrying passengers or cargo, eighty cents for empty vessels, fifty cents for warships, and $1.20 for transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships.

November 14.—Larz Anderson, Minister to Belgium, is chosen to succeed C. P. Bryan at Tokyo.

Lee McClung resigns as Treasurer of the United States, and is to be succeeded by Carmi A. Thompson, Secretary to President Taft. Charles D. Hilles, who resigned as Secretary to the President to become Chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee, will return to his former position.

Mr. Z. N. Estes, Attorney-General of Shelby County, Tennessee, writes us that *The Spectator* was mistaken in saying that there were 85 homicides in Memphis in 1911, as quoted in our columns. He says: "There were not but 50 in the city of Memphis during that time, and over 80 per cent. of this number were the killings of negroes by negroes." The complexion of the criminals was noticed in our article, but the downward-revision of the number warrants this correction. The correction reminds Mr. Estes of the candidate for judge who denied heatedly the charge that he had been indicted three times, exclaiming: "It is not true! It is a lie! I have not been indicted but twice!" Mr. Estes has humor as well as modesty. We learn that his office was successful in over 90 per cent. of the murder cases tried in 1911, a figure that should bring a further reduction in homicide statistics in that vicinity.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. C. W.," Buffalo, Minn.—"Is the use of the words 'fraternal' and 'fraternity' permissible in an organization composed of both men and women?"

Yes; just as, when speaking of a mixt group, we use pronouns of the masculine gender.

"C. S. M.," Ida Grove, Ia.—"A and B disagree. A claims that Robert Browning had no authority to use the word 'pique' as he does in 'The Ride *from Ghent to Aix,' and that either he or the* printer misspelled the work 'peak,' which Browning intended to use. Is A right? Is there any authority aside from Browning for the use of 'pique' as he uses it?"

Consult the notes of Rolfe and Hershey in their school editions of selections from Browning. There, if the Lexicographer is not mistaken, you will find some information about Browning's use of the word. The dictionaries generally record the form *pique* as "erroneous" for *peak;* the STANDARD DICTIONARY designates it as rare.

"H. C. C.," Holden, Mass.—"Kindly tell me the *lapsus calami* in writing the following sentence, and why: 'No true man will throw all the responsibility off himself onto the system.'"

The Lexicographer finds no slip of the pen (other than the error of writing *on to* as one word) in the sentence quoted; but the rhetoric of the sentence is open to improvement. "*Upon* the system" is much better than "*on to* the system."

"H. C. J.," Montgomery, Ala.—"Please inform me if the name 'Courtney' refers to any distinguished character."

The form "Courtney" is a variant of "Courtenay," the name of an illustrious French family which flourished from the 11th to the 14th century. Members of this family passed over to England and their descendants became famous in the church and state affairs of England from the 14th to the 20th century, one, William Courtenay (1342–96), being Archbishop of Canterbury. The origin of the name has been traced to the Old French *courte*, "short," and *nez*, "nose."

"L. G.," Vicksburg, Miss.—"Does a widow drop her husband's given name, or does she retain it? In other words, should she be address as 'Mrs. John Smith' or her own given or Christian name, 'Mrs. Mary Smith'?"

It is now the custom for a widow to continue to use her husband's name. In business papers, during the husband's life and after, it is better to use her own name, since that is the more distinctive for her.

"M.," Clyde, N. Y.—"Kindly give the pronunciation of 'brassière.'"

"Brassière" is a French word (but occurs in French only in the plural form, *brassières*). It is new in English use, and still has its French sound, which is approximately *brasyair'* (*a* as *a* in *ask*, *ai* as in *air*). By *a* in *ask* is meant not the *a* in *fat* nor the *a* in *father*, but a sound between the two, nearer, however, to the latter.

"P. G.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly let me know whether the clause 'hopeless incurable neurotic' or 'hopelessly incurable neurotic' is the right usage in the sentence: 'He is a hopeless (or hopelessly) incurable neurotic.'"

If it is the cure that is hopeless (not to be hoped for), say "*hopelessly* incurable."

"Orders," Spencer, Ia.—"In our office, orders are sent out prefaced as follows: 'Please enter our order for shipment to Smithville, Ohio, for [of] (here follow the items ordered).' Which is correct, 'for' or 'of'? If both are correct, which is the preferable construction?"

The sentence *orders the shipment* (to Smithville) *of* certain goods. If one means to give "an *order for* certain goods," the phrase "for shipment to Smithville" is parenthetical, should be set off by commas, and further should be altered in wording in order to make it impossible for one to read the sentence as an "order for the shipment of" so-and-so. One could write, "enter our *order*, making shipment to Smithville, *for*" so-and-so; better, "enter our *order for the following*, making shipment to Smithville" [or to be shipped to Smithville].

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